

LENIN MEMORIAL TONIGHT

OHIO BOSSES' WAR COUNCIL HELD FOR DRIVE ON UNIONS

County, State and Federal Agents Discussing How to Fill Coal Fields With Gunmen Horde

"Stirring Time Soon," Says Sheriff, Ready to Evict Miners and Start Scabbing

By AMY SCHECHTER.
(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 20.—"A crisis is approaching in Eastern Ohio coal fields," declared a joint council of war of county, state and federal authorities meeting at St. Clairsville, Ohio, for discussing the means of supplying armed forces to back the attempt of coal operators to open up scab mines in sub-district five.

Charles Wise, president of the Belmont Commissioners, demanded that Governor Donahey dispatch troops immediately to his county, claiming that county funds are inadequate to provide a force large enough "to keep order in the fields."

Sheriff Hardesty declared he feared a "stirring time," particularly when the eviction order issued by Federal Judge Benson Hersh goes into effect April 1.

"Unless we have a much larger force, the public can look for most anything," the sheriff told the conference.

Strikebreakers Quit.

One hundred and fifty scab coal loaders at the Rose Valley Mine of the Boomer Coal Company near Adena, Ohio, have walked out, following the change from straight day wages of \$5 to a tonnage basis of 58 cents a ton.

Arrest Women.

Three strikers' wives were arrested at the Somers Mine of the Wheeling Township Coal Company near Adena, on a charge of trespassing on mine property, for gathering along the road to the mine and shouting "uncomplimentary" remarks, according to the deputies and two men who were on their way to work on steel tippie under construction.

Mine officials are circulating work blanks among the Somers strikers, trying to persuade them to return at the 1917 scale. Preliminary picket lines are forming at Neff's No. 7, Dillon No. 1 and other mines in the sub-district where preparations for opening are under way. There is talk of a series of mine marches around the sub-district.

2 RELEASED IN BOMB FRAME-UP

Due to obvious lack of evidence against them, Judge Taylor in Kings county court yesterday directed the jury to acquit three of the five Latin American workers charged with placing a bomb near the Brooklyn courthouse on Sept. 5, 1927.

The action followed a motion by defense counsel after the prosecution had rested its case. The men freed are Joseph Rosa, Eugenio Fernandez and Victor Fern. Jesus Silva and Julian De Hoyos are the remaining defendants.

Evidence in defense of these two men will be heard beginning Monday morning. Their lawyers will prove, they promise, that the so-called "bomb equipment" said to have been found in their Brooklyn rooms by detectives, were in reality material for the making of toys.

President Cosgrave Jeered By Irish Rebels on Arrival

Riding in a closed car and guarded by over 3,000 police and hundreds of detectives, William T. Cosgrave, president of the Irish Free State was welcomed to New York yesterday by a Republican demonstration of opposition to the Free State policy which Cosgrave represents.

Many Irish Republicans were driven from the dock at the Battery shortly before Cosgrave docked in the city's official boat the "Macon."

Some of the banners carried read: "Who Is the Real Head of Cosgrave's Free State?—King George V." "Who Hates Republics?—Cosgrave." "Who Murdered 77 Irish Patriots?—Cosgrave!"

Call Him Murderer.
Cries of "murderer," "assassin," "King Georges Agents" greeted Cos-

CORRUPTION OF BUILDING UNION LEADERS EXPOSED

Bricklayers' Officials Betray Workers

Complete exposure of the graft, extortion, dual unionism and other corruption with which the building trades union officialdom is infected was made public by Patrick McNicholas, president of Local 33, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers of America, testifying before the Industrial Survey Commission in an interlude between other testimony on an injunction bill.

McNicholas, who for over 15 years has been fighting the labor bureaucracy in various unions in the city and who for the last four years has made an unsuccessful attempt to secure action from the American Federation of Labor, was finally forced, he stated yesterday, to appeal to the Industrial Survey Commission, although he expects to receive very little justice there, he admitted.

100 Cases Known.

Graft and corruption is prevalent among practically all the officials and business agents in the building trades, McNicholas testified, but this is especially true of the bricklayers and plasterers.

"Hundreds of cases may be discovered," McNicholas charged, "if this commission will investigate the matter."

"Christian Norman, chairman of the board of governors of the Master Builders' Association, whom I accused of dealing with crooks and scabs, admitted to me that in the Bronx, Queens, and in Brooklyn, thru the agency of the union officials, the building trades workers are employed below the union scale. Norman also stated to me that some of these officials were getting checks from builders to maintain these non-union conditions."

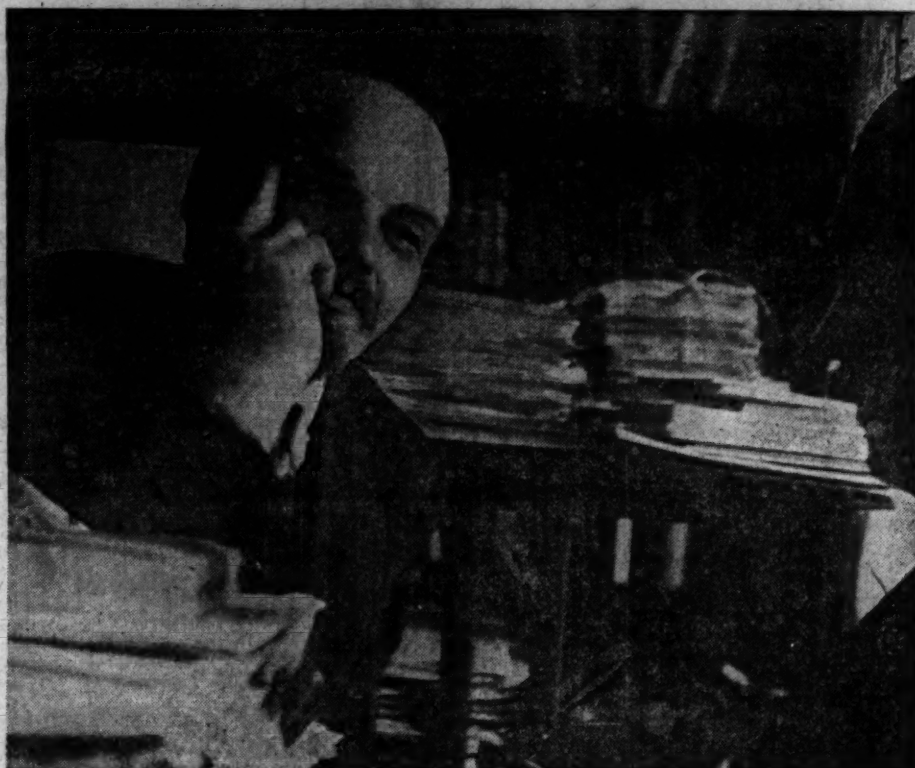
"I have written to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, complaining of these conditions and of many others but he has failed to act. Other union leaders of this city have likewise sabotaged all my attempts to get justice."

Gill Accused.

"The executive board of the Brick-

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Lenin, Great Strategist of World Revolution



Born April 10, 1870, died January 24, 1924, Vladimir Ilyitch Ulyanov, later known to the world as Lenin, became the greatest historical figure of the time, the world's greatest labor leader, the greatest master in the science of revolution. Tonight at Madison Square Garden, New York City, and at hundreds of other meetings throughout the United States during the next few days, as in every city of the civilized world, the memory of Lenin is celebrated with mass demonstrations. (The above is an unusual photograph of Lenin in conversation with the bourgeois novelist and ex-socialist, H. G. Wells.)

Lenin, the Mountain Eagle

By JOSEPH STALIN.

(This incisive characterization of Lenin is a chapter from Stalin's "Theory and Practice of Leninism" accidentally omitted from the English translation. It is published for the first time in this country.)

I FIRST became acquainted with Lenin in 1903. This acquaintance, it is true, was not personal but developed by means of letters. But it left an indelible impression on me which has not left me during the whole period of my work in the party.

I was at that time an exile in Siberia. My acquaintance with Lenin's revolutionary activity from the nineties and especially after 1901, after "Iskra" began to be issued, led me to the conviction that we had in his person an unusual man. In my eyes at that time he was not simply the leader of the party; he was in fact its creator, because he alone understood the inner nature and the immediate needs of the party. When I compared with him the other leaders of our Party, it always seemed to me that his co-workers—Plekhanov, Martov, Axelrod and others—stood lower than Lenin by a whole head, and that Lenin, in comparison with them, was not simply one of the leaders, but a leader of the highest type, the mountain eagle, knowing no fear in battle, and boldly leading the party on along the untried path of the Russian revolutionary movement.

This impression penetrated so deeply into my soul that I felt the necessity of writing about him to one of my close friends who was at that time living in emigration, requesting his opinion. Within a short time, being already in exile in Siberia, —that was at the end of 1903—I received an enthusiastic reply from my friend, and a letter, simple but profound in content, from Lenin, whom my friend had evidently made acquainted with my letter. Lenin's note was comparatively short, but it gave a bold and fearless criticism of the activity of our party and a remarkably clear and concise analysis of the whole plan of work of the party for the next period. Only Lenin was able to write about such complicated things in such a simple and clear manner, so concise and so daring, when every phrase not merely speaks but shoots. This simple and bold note strengthened my conviction still more that we had in the person of Lenin the mountain eagle of our party. I cannot forgive myself for having abandoned this letter of Lenin's, as well as many others, to the

flames, according to the custom of the underground workers.

From that time began my acquaintance with Lenin.

Lenin's Simplicity.

I MET Lenin for the first time in December, 1905, at the conference of the Bolsheviks at Tammerfors (in Finland). I hoped to see the mountain eagle of our Party, that great man, great not only politically, but also, if you like, physically, for Lenin presented himself in my fancy in the form of a giant, stately and imposing. What then was my disappointment when I saw nothing but an ordinary man, smaller than the average in height, differing in no way, literally in no way, from ordinary mortals....

It is taken for granted that a "great man" usually must come late at meetings in order that the members may await his arrival with palpitating hearts, and just before his appearance warningly murmur: "Sh-h-h... quiet... he is coming." What then was my disappointment when I discovered that Lenin had come to the meetings before the delegates, and, skulking somewhere in a corner, was carrying on a conversation, the most ordinary conversation with the most ordinary delegates to the conference! I cannot deny that this seemed to me somewhat of an infringement of necessary rules.

Only afterwards I understood that this simplicity and modesty of Lenin, this striving to remain unnoticed, or, at any rate, not to become conspicuous and not to emphasize his high position—that this is one of the strongest traits of Lenin, the new leader of the new masses, the simple and ordinary masses of the deepest depths of humanity.

His Logic.

TWO speeches of Lenin at that conference were remarkable—on current events and on the agrarian question. Unfortunately they have not been preserved. They were inspiring speeches, arousing the stormy enthusiasm of the whole conference. The usual strength of conviction, the simplicity and clearness of the argumentation, the short phrases, understandable by all, the absence of posing, the absence of fancy gestures and phrases for effect, for making an impression—all this distinguished the speeches of Lenin from those of the ordinary "parliamentarian" orators.

But at that time it was not that characteristic of Lenin's speeches which charmed me. What charmed me then was that irresistible strength of logic in Lenin's speeches which, a little coldly but thoroughly, takes possession of the audience, gradually electrifies it and then takes it, so to speak, completely prisoner. I remember what many of the delegates

said at that time: "The logic of Lenin's speeches is like a mighty tentacle, which seizes you from all sides with pincers, and from the embrace of which it is impossible to extricate yourself; either you surrender or resign yourself to complete ruin."

I believe that this peculiarity in the speeches of Lenin is the strongest characteristic of his oratorical art.

No Wimpering!

THE second time I met Lenin was in 1906 at the Stockholm Congress of our party.

Every one knows that at this congress the Bolsheviks remained in the minority, suffered a defeat.

That was the first time I saw Lenin in the role of the vanquished. Not by one iota did he resemble other leaders who whimper and become dejected after a defeat. On the contrary, this defeat transformed him into a condensed bit of energy, filling his supporters with inspiration for fresh struggles, for future victory.

I speak of Lenin's defeat. But what was this defeat? We need only observe Lenin's opponents, the victors at the Stockholm Congress—Plekhanov, Axelrod, Martov and others; they were little like actual victors, for Lenin, in his unsparring criticism of Menshevism, beat them to a pulp. I remember how we Bolshevik delegates, huddled together, looked toward Lenin, asking his advice. The talk of some of the delegates betrayed weariness and dejection. I remember how Lenin, in answer to such talk, caustically said through his teeth:

"Don't whimper, comrades; we are certain of winning, for we are right."

Detestation of the whimpering intellectuals, faith in his own strength, faith in victory—that is what Lenin spoke about with us. We felt then that the defeat of the Bolsheviks was only temporary and that the Bolsheviks were bound to win in the near future.

"Don't whimper in case of defeat"—this is the characteristic in the activity of Lenin which helped him to rally round himself an army, devoted to the end, and confident in its strength.

No Haughtiness!

AT the next congress in 1907, in London, the Bolsheviks became the victors. That is the first time I saw Lenin in the role of the victor. Usually victory turns the heads of other leaders, and makes them arrogant and haughty. Most often in such cases, they begin to celebrate the victory, to rest on their laurels. But not by one iota did Lenin resemble such leaders. On the contrary, just after the victory, he became especially vigilant and alert. I remember how

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25,000 WORKERS TO RALLY AT MADISON SQ. GARDEN HERE

Huge Demonstration to Start at 8 O'clock; Will Protest Nicaraguan War

Exceptional Program Arranged; Revolutionary Pageant of 1,000; Prominent Speakers

With workers, women and children being slaughtered by U. S. marines in Nicaragua, and strikers being killed or evicted from their homes in the coal fields, the biggest mass demonstration of labor ever witnessed in the country will be made at Madison Square Garden tonight under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Called specifically for the annual observation of the anniversary of the death of Lenin, leader of the Russian Revolution,

SCORE ARRESTS OF CUBAN WORKERS

Anti-Imperialist League Denounces Machado

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20.—A demand for the immediate withdrawal of United States marines from Nicaragua and for the discussion of United States intervention in Nicaragua at the Pan-American conference was tabled to the Havana meeting by the All-American Anti-Imperialist League whose headquarters are in Mexico City.

The Mexican section of the League sent the Havana conference a similar protest against United States intervention in Nicaragua after a large mass meeting at which speakers denounced Wall Street aggression in Latin-America.

U. S. Section Hits Arrests.

Protesting against the wholesale arrest of workers by the Machado regime, the United States section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, with headquarters in New York City, has sent the following cable to Guerrodo Machado, president of Cuba:

"We energetically protest against the order for the arrest of Zoltan Weiss, who cabled the New York DAILY WORKER information that the Cuban government has arrested 200 people in connection with the Pan-American conference."

Machado, a Puppet.

"We protest further against all these arrests and particularly against the deportation of Hundecourt and the delegation of the Union Patriotique of Haiti who intended demanding action against United States domination in Haiti."

"Your conduct proves that the

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Membership Meeting of Young Workers League Will Be Held Tomorrow

The Young Workers (Communist) League will hold a general membership meeting tomorrow at 1 p. m. at 133 Second Ave. The order of business will be: 1. Report of district committee on activities and organizational status of the league. 2. The Young Worker subscription drive. 3. The Liebknecht Day Memorial meeting.

Sandino's Brother Loses Job for Nicaragua Talk

For his activity, apparently, in pleading the cause of the Nicaraguan independence movement led by his brother, Augusto Sandino, Socrates Sandino has lost his job with the Metropolitan Engineering Co., 1215 Atlantic Ave., where he was employed as a machinist.

Yesterday, at the offices of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, of which Manuel Gomez is U. S. secretary, Sandino told reporters that his brother was prepared to sacrifice his life if it would aid in making public "the crime now being committed against the Nicaraguan people."

Sandino, who is 29 years old, and who has been in the United States for a year and a half said that when he was discharged he was told that it was because of "slack work."

"How many lost their jobs at the same time?" he was asked.

"Two workers," Sandino replied.

meeting will protest as in one great voice the invasion of Nicaragua by United States government soldiery and the attacks by courts, police and other governmental agencies against the mine workers and other sections of the American labor movement.

Featuring the program of the meeting will be mass singing, led by 200 voices of the Freiheit Singing Society, a mass revolutionary pageant and a ballet. A thousand workers will participate in the pageant, which will depict scenes from the Russian Revolution. The ballet will be given by 100 dancers, led by Edith Seigal. Members of the New York Symphony Orchestra will provide music. Among other music the Freiheit Singing Society will sing "The International" and "The Funeral March of the Revolution."

For a Mass Party.

An appeal for new members for the Workers Party will be made from the platform. The meeting will launch a national campaign for 5,000 new members for the Party and 10,000 new readers for THE DAILY WORKER, its official organ, the only English language Communist daily paper in the world.

Another feature of the meeting will be the presentation of a jeweled sword sent as a gift to the Workers Party by the Trans-Caucasian Republic. It was brought to this country by Frank Condino, member of the United Mine Workers of America, who recently returned from the Soviet Union. The sword was among the effects of the czar seized in the name of the revolutionary workers of the

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WORKERS ATTACK TRACTION DELAY

Active preparations are being made to fight the injunction battle—in the courts—according to an announcement made yesterday by officials of the Amalgamated traction union from their headquarters, Hotel Continental, Broadway and 41st.

"We are sure we will win against the Interborough when the issue is argued next Monday," was the announcement. The officials refused to state their position in the event the issue is decided against them but it has already been announced that no action such as a strike will be taken.

"We may still ask the company to arbitrate."

"How many work in the Brooklyn plant of the Metropolitan Engineering Co.," he was further asked.

"Over 300 men."

Sandino said that no complaint had heretofore been made against the quality of his work or his personality, and there had been no intimation that he would be discharged.

Asked whether it is not likely that the reason for his discharge is to be found in the fact that he addressed 2,000 workers at Irving Plaza last Sunday, Sandino said he "wasn't sure, but it is possible."

He spoke in Spanish to newspaper-

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Organized Labor in the East Takes Note of the Shadow of Depression

UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS IN N. Y. SURPASSES 1921

Central Bodies Acting on Wage Cuts

By ESTHER LOWELL (Fed. Press).

Unemployment and wage cuts are the two big issues now confronting eastern labor. Overshadowing even the Interboro injunction challenge to organized labor's legal existence are these twin menaces to the actual existence of trade unions.

Greater unemployment than December 1921, the winter of "reverse depression," is reported for New York state. Employment dropped 20,000 in factories alone during December, 1927, a 2 percent drop over November as compared with 1 percent for the country as a whole.

Central Bodies Act.

While New York unions are not yet acting on unemployment, neighboring central bodies of Passaic, N. J., and Boston, Mass., are going ahead with conference plans. By checking the total waiting list at the federal employment office with reports of business agents from local unions, Paul Fuller, director of Workers Education for Passaic, estimated nearly 22,000 workers jobless in his district. Though most are textile workers, one of the three carpenters' locals has only 200 of its 1400 members working.

Fuller expects secretary of labor James J. Davis, representatives of business, banking and manufacturing at his conference Feb. 4-5. The Workers' Education Bureau, Passaic section, under Fuller, sponsored the conference, which is endorsed by the central body and building trades council.

Conferences Called.

Boston's idle total 50,000, the central labor union estimates. Navy yard workers, metal workers, building tradesmen, shoe makers and others are seriously affected. Boston's unemployment conference, March 4, is under supervision of the Trade Union College with the central body's cooperation. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, representatives of the chamber of commerce, welfare agencies and industrial engineers' society are being invited.

Unemployment and wage cuts are sure to receive attention at the Philadelphia Labor College's conference Feb. 28-29 on "How to Organize the Unorganized." Committees from the United Textile Workers local unions are conferring now with employers at 10 Wilton carpet mills which announced 10 per cent wage cuts this week.

Strikers Out 7 Weeks.

In Fall River, Mass., cotton textile workers are expecting a general 10 per cent wage slash, following acceptance—under protest—of such a cut by 4,300 workers at the American Printing Co. Most of the organized workers are in the independent American Federation of Textile Operatives, which is opposed to general strikes in the industry.

First strikers against New England textile wage cuts, the 100 Ipswich mill workers at Gloucester, Mass., are to have special financial help from the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, part of the United Textile Workers. The hosiery strikers have been out 7 weeks.

STONECUTTER IS DEAD AFTER FALL

Joseph Zubler of 6 Grand Ave., Astoria, was instantly killed when he lost his footing and fell from the fifth floor of a building at Jamaica Ave. and Merrick Boulevard, Jamaica, where he was working as a stonecutter.

Zubler fell upon a platform erected to keep debris from falling upon passing pedestrians, and was dead long before the ambulance surgeon arrived. Although hooks are supplied by straps for protection, the hooks which stonecutters attach themselves by are frequently badly attached and inadequate, and the stonecutters' job very hazardous.

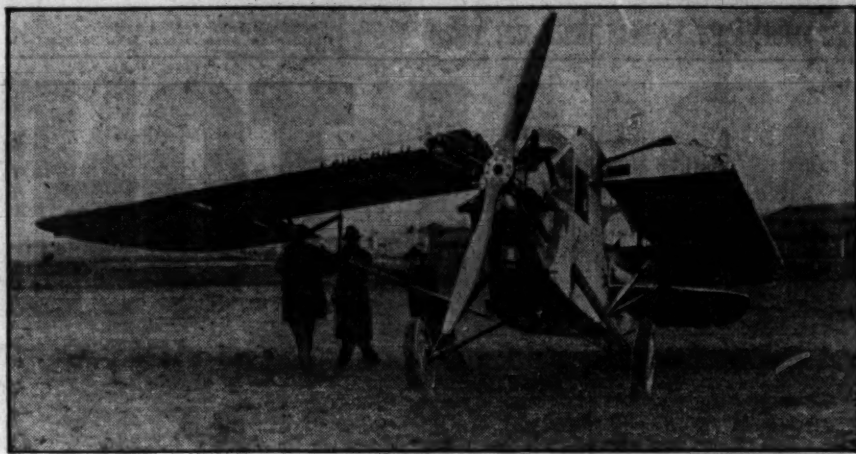
Party Fundamental Classes Draw Over 200

Two hundred registrations are expected for the Fundamentals of Communism classes that will be given in the Workers School during the spring term that begins Monday, Jan. 30.

In the fall term, over 200 workers attended the six classes in this subject, two of which had to be added after the term began. The school is prepared to add more of such classes in the spring term if the registration requires.

Among the instructors will be Ella G. Wolfe, Eve Dorf and Emil Gardos.

Experts Say This Monoplane Will Establish New Endurance Record



Aviation experts say this new Fairchild monoplane, equipped with a collapsible wing, will set a new record for remaining in the air. Meanwhile air mail pilots continue to lose their lives flying in old style planes which the government will use because of its contracts.

Lenin Memorial Meeting to be U. S. Labor's Greatest

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Soviet Union in 1917. It will be accepted as a symbolic gift in the name of the Workers Party by Jay Lovestone, executive secretary.

Speakers at the meeting will be Lovestone, J. P. Lau, William Z. Foster, Robert Minor, M. J. Olgin and John Williamson. William W. Weinstein will act as chairman.

The commander of the S. Rankin Drew Post of the American Legion earlier this week began plans looking toward the deportation of unnamed Communists and the stoppage of tonight's meeting. A later letter to THE DAILY WORKER from the

office of the post, however, indicated that the plans had been abandoned. Nearly 2,000 members of the United Council of Workingclass Women will march on the Garden carrying banners and slogans. Many unions will go to the hall in a body. Calls have been issued by the Furriers Union, the International Labor Defense and other organizations urging their members to take a mass part in this demonstration. The Garden doors will open at 6 P. M.

Twenty-six ticket stations scattered throughout the city report that the demand for tickets continues to pour in.

COSGRAVE JEERED BY IRISH REBELS

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for the Free State and its rulers. Five minutes later Cosgrave was taken to Grand Central station for lunch aboard the special car which left with him for Chicago at 2:45 p. m.

Largest in History. Yesterday's police arrangement to protect the Free State head is the largest ever made, with the possible exception of the occasion when I. H. Thomas visited the U. S. Many more patrolmen were used than when Queen Marie, Charles Lindbergh or Trudy were welcomed by the city officials.

Cosgrave is the first visitor to New York to ride in a closed car on his way to an official reception, it is said.

Affair For 'Empros'

The dramatic league of the Empros Builders' Club will give two plays and dance tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. at the New Palm Garden, 306 W. 52nd St. Proceeds for the Empros, Greek daily. The plays are "Help Wanted" and "Red May Day."

The Greek Workers Branch of the Joint Board of the Furriers Union issued a call asking the Greek and all other workers to support the "Empros," the Greek daily Communist newspaper, by attending the affair. Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers' Joint Board, is to be the main speaker. The Greek furriers in asking for support, point to the service rendered to them by the "Empros" in helping to unionize the Greek furriers.

Coughlin Dead

John Coughlin, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council, died yesterday at his home at Hempstead, L. I. He had been secretary of the council for three years.

Asked to Break Strike



Governor Vic Donahey has been asked to send troops to the coal fields of Ohio to smash the strike.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST ATTACK ON JAILING

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Cuban government is a Coolidge agent in the conspiracy to smother the true voice of Latin-American protest regarding Haiti, Nicaragua, etc. "We are calling all of our sections in Latin America for united action against the Pan-American fraud which is revealed as an instrument of American imperialism."

A copy of the cable was sent to the U. S. State Department.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 20.—Any attempt to criticize the Latin-American policy of the United States appeared today to be pretty well squelched. Yesterday's Pan-American conference, as a result of this work, the conference swung into the committee stage today with only feeble opposition elements squelched. The militant opponents of United States policy have been barred from the conference.

Protests Exclusion.

Dr. Pierre Hudecort, Haitian jurist, who was barred from the Pan-American Conference, has sent the following cablegram to friends in New York:

Went to Cuba attend Pan American Conference behalf many Haitian organizations and papers were arrested in hotel Venus at Santiago on pre-emptive lack passport while having letter from Cuban Legation Haiti stating passport unnecessary to enter Cuba was detained quarantine and deported protest against such violation international law and violence by government of Cuba request press of New York give oppressed Haitians help to show such violation and violence as illustration means employed by big powers to overwhelm feeble nations.

Revolution Spreads.

The spread of the revolutionary operations against American marines in Nicaragua is forecast in the battle at La Sanoa, near Leon, yesterday. The engagement occurred between a Nationalist patrol and a column of marines. One Nationalist was killed in the action.

Leon is in western Nicaragua and the district is said to be seething with Nationalist feeling.

Proceed Cautiously.

MANAGUA, Jan. 20.—United States marines are proceeding with the utmost caution in moving forward in the El Chipote region, believing that the withdrawal of General Sandino's forces and reports of his death constitute a maneuver to lead the marines into a position where they may be annihilated. They think that Sandino has mined the region heavily and retired.

While it is apparent that there has been a withdrawal, marine headquarters is cognizant of the dangerous situation.

Police Going to School.

A course in sociology will be given at Fordham University soon for police officers, the university has announced. Instruction in social service will also be given.

A. F. L. INJUNCTION MEET FEBRUARY 7

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 20.—A conference to fight against the use of injunctions to break strikes was called yesterday by the American Federation of Labor for February 7, to be held in Washington.

Representatives of all unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. have been invited to participate in the move to obtain legislative action against granting of injunctions hitting labor. Bills dealing with this subject will have their first Congressional hearing on the day the conference will open.

Enjoin Official from Paying Huge Salaries

An injunction restraining Controller Berry from paying the huge salary increases to non-teaching officials of the New York City schools at the expense of the meagerly paid teaching force, was yesterday hailed as the first victory of the teachers' organizations who have been fighting the new salary schedule since its true provisions were learned.

Exposes Class Agencies at Injunction Hearing

The nature of the capitalist courts and what the workers may expect from them was the subject yesterday of the most stirring hearing yet held by the Industrial Survey Commission. Joseph R. Brodsky, attorney, appearing for the International Labor Defense, in reduced sharp issues of fundamental interest to the labor movement in an inquiry into injunctions.

No Illusions.

"In supporting this bill to limit the use of injunctions in labor disputes we are under no illusions that the workers can secure permanent relief or justice in capitalist courts. Nor do we intend to convey the impression that we believe that the bill, even if passed, will have the effect claimed for it. But because the bill, weak and mild as it is, still makes some gesture at fighting the injunction, we must take a positive stand on it."

The hearing was called at the instance of the New York State Federation of Labor. The Industrial Survey Commission was formed to investigate conditions in industry.

Representing the State Federation at yesterday's hearing were John Sullivan, president, and John M. O'Hanlan, secretary. This group was the first to testify.

Employers' Man Speaks.

"We know very well that a bill seeking to eliminate the use of injunctions in labor disputes would not pass. Frank X. Sullivan, attorney for the Federation, said of a bill before the state legislature. "So we have drawn up the only kind of a bill which we thought had any chance of getting through the legislature."

The bill in question was introduced at Albany by Sen. Byrne. Merwin K. Hart, speaking for the Associated Industries of the state, an employers' combine, sought to discredit Sullivan's claim that injunctions were doing an injury to the workers. He was supported by Senator Truman, chairman of the Commission, and Judge James W. Gerard, representative of the "public."

Attorney for Both Sides.

Morris L. Ernst, an attorney who said he was a member of the American Civil Liberties Union, said in reply to a question by Henry D. Sayre, executive secretary for the commission, that he had represented both labor and capital in injunction proceedings.

"Both at the same time?" prompted Sayre.

"Yes, I admit it," Ernst answered. Walter Nelles, representing the American Civil Liberties Union, while qualifying his support of the propo-

SHOE WORKERS ON STRIKE; TIE UP HAVERHILL SHOPS

6,000 Out to Protest Arbiters' Wage Cut

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 20.—Thirty-seven shoe factories are completely closed down and industry in general here is paralyzed as a result of a strike, which began yesterday when over 6,000 workers remained away from work. The men at the meetings of their local unions had voted not to accept the recent decision of an arbitration board that their wages be reduced from 10 to 35 per cent.

The agreement between the Manufacturers' Association and the General Council of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union provided that wages be fixed by the arbitration board supported by both. In calling the strike the local unions had gone over the heads of their national officials whose sanction had to be obtained before a strike call is issued.

Man Seeks Job as Penn. Executioner

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 20.—Stating that he is an expert electrician and citing his two years of service in the army during the war as appropriate experience, a resident of Pennsylvania applied for Robert Elliott's job of executioner there, according to Governor Fisher. The applicant's name was not disclosed.

The job of executioner is one of the best paid public jobs to be had, it was learned. The rate for each person electrocuted is \$200. When more than one job is done a day, however, only \$150 is paid for additional executions. Elliott is hired by three states for work of this type, New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

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Brodsky Takes Stand.

O'Hanlan interposed again to make it clear that no one but he and Sullivan were there to speak for the official A. F. of L. position.

It was in this atmosphere that Brodsky arose to speak as the representative of the International Labor Defense, a working class organization which was the chief defender of Sacco and Vanzetti and which was instrumental in freeing Greco and Carrillo, more recent frame-up victims.

"I ask that the witness be sworn," one of the members of the commission said after Brodsky had begun to testify. Although several other witnesses had not been sworn, members of the commission insisted that Brodsky be put under oath.

"I ask to be affirmed instead," Brodsky said.

This was granted.

Communism Enters.

"Are you a Communist?" Hart of the Commission, asked Brodsky. "Is that your philosophy?"

"If this is the time to discuss the principles of Communism, I am perfectly willing to do so," Brodsky replied smilingly.

He was not urged to proceed, the several smiled.

Brodsky then went on to cite examples of the injury being done to workers and their unions by the use of injunctions. In one instance, he pointed out, employers in Brooklyn succeeded in restraining a union from taking action against its own members guilty of violating union rules.

Impresses Enemies.

Brodsky's speech made a visible impression upon the unwilling listeners. To offset this effect Judge Gerard, so-called representative of the "public," at the conclusion asked:

"Are you willing, Mr. Brodsky, to submit to the Commission the records of injunctions to which you have referred?"

Brodsky agreed.

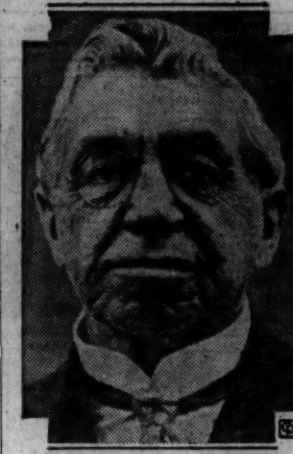
"Mr. Brodsky, your remarks have been predicated on the existence of a class war, whereas we do not know of any such class war," Judge Gerard continued angrily.

Facts Are Offered.

"If the commission so desires," Brodsky replied, "I shall be only too glad to submit data on this subject as well for its information."

At this point loud comment in all parts of the room caused a suspension of the session.

Advises Farmers' March



Jacob S. Cokey, who led an army of unemployed in a march on Washington in 1894, told an Oklahoma convention of farmers that a march of 100,000 tillers of the soil on Washington would force farm relief.

DEVINE FINDS GROWING LABOR PARTY FEELING

Unemployment Very Bad in Middle West

HAMMOND, Ill., Jan. 20.—Pat Devine, National Field Organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party is now touring the district of Illinois, including the States of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Comrade Devine reports that everywhere he visited when he spoke about the labor party prospects or at least a united labor ticket in the 1928 elections, he was heard enthusiastically. Particularly does Devine say that in Hammond and South Bend the workers are very enthusiastic about the labor party and the membership of the Workers (Communist) Party there was mobilized for real activity in connection with the Labor Party campaign.

Comrade Devine also reports a great deal of unemployment in this district and that party members are taking steps to organize real unemployment activity.

Comrade Devine has already visited the cities of Hammond, Peoria, South Bend, LaPorte, East Chicago, etc.

Comrade Devine will visit the southern Illinois district on the following dates:

January 19—So. Illinois subdistrict.
January 20-21—St. Louis.
January 22—West Frankfort.
January 28, 29, 30—Springfield.

SANDINO FIRED FOR WAR VIEWS

Brother of General Exposed Imperialism

(Continued from Page One)

men and the questions and replies were interpreted by a friend.

Not With Villa.

Yesterday Sandino gave the lie to the printed reports in American newspapers that his brother, Augusto, had been with the army of Villa in Mexico. "How can that be?" he asked, "when in 1911, my brother was still a boy in school. That is the same kind of absurd and malicious gossip that describes my brother as a bandit and an outlaw."

His brother, Sandino said, had always an intense interest in the political destiny of his country. "Even when he was a student in what resembles your American high school, he was extremely interested in politics and economics. He was also very fond of philosophy, spending long periods in this study," Sandino said.

Represents People.

The young Nicaraguan said, in answer to a question, that his brother is being attacked in the American capitalist press because he represents the Nicaraguan people against the American investors in his country.

"His deeds are the reverse of the qualities pictured by the press," he said.

The Pan-American Conference?

Sandino said cynically, "even if there were discussions on the subject of Nicaragua, the financial and military power of the United States would refuse to loosen its hold on our country."

Sandino said that he was confident that his brother is alive, and did not believe the rumors that he had been killed by U. S. marines. In reply to another question, he said that he did not think that his brother would evacuate El Chipote, inasmuch as that region is mountainous and provides an excellent cover for the military operations of his army.

MINERS RECEIVE FUNDS FOR RELIEF

\$1,600 Check Sent by I. W. R. Organization

The International Workers' Relief, which is cooperating with the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Colorado miners Relief Committee, has sent another check to aid the miners in their struggle. This check was for \$1,600.

From Canada the I. W. R. has received a \$100 check together with a letter signed: "A Canadian Woman" which reads in part as follows:

"Many people who gave their dollars or less are denying themselves more than I did. A few years ago I was myself collecting for some starving children. In response to a newspaper appeal we received a letter enclosing 1 apologizing for its being so little. But the writer said she was a farm laborer's wife with five children. You probably have many such gifts."

"Every donation, whether \$1 or \$1,000, is welcome," Fred Biedenkapp, secretary of the I. W. R., said yesterday at the organization's headquarters, 1 Union Square, Room 604.

Newark Raises Funds.

Detailed plans of the Newark (N.J.) Committee for Miners Relief, include calling a mass meeting on January 29 and a tag day. The executive committee has opened headquarters at 194 Prince St., the home of the Furriers' Union. Four members of that committee are engaged every morning in visiting organizations in Newark for the purpose of mobilizing for the tag day and soliciting funds and clothing for the striking miners, according to the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Colorado Miners Relief Committee.

A. Pilat, of the Hungarian Committee for Miners Relief, raised \$80 at a party given by him at 330 E. 79th St. The Hungarian Relief Committee, 850 E. 81st St. has collected (Continued on Page Five)

COLORADO BOSSES FEAR UNIONIZING

Terrorized Over Possible Organization Spread

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
By FRANK PALMER.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 20.—Unable to terrorize strikers in the coal industry, bosses, militia and sheriffs have themselves become terror-stricken over the possibility of organization also spreading to sugar and steel, the state's other two great industries.

Militia Head for Sugar Bosses. Colonel Newton, adjutant general of the militia, made a sensational speech before the sheriffs Thursday, in which he pictured a catastrophe lurking in efforts of the I. W. W. to organize the sugar workers. The Great Western Sugar Company bosses admit they fear the same thing, in newspaper interviews. This company has been exploiting Mexican workers for twenty years, through the low prices they are paying farmer beet growers, and paying dividends averaging 50 per cent per year on all money ever invested in the company since the formation of the corporation.

Organization Progresses.

Newton and the bosses admit that the organization of these workers, many of whom go to the coal mines during the winter, has made progress, and that such an organization would have the bosses at its mercy because the beet work has to be done at the exact time needed or the crops would be ruined.

Huge Profits.

While Newton and the others claim to be protecting the farmer, the fact is that profits of about ten millions a year are at stake for local and Wall Street capitalists. Many workers demand fifty per cent increases. The present pay is frightful.

Factory Workers Organizing.

The Federated Press makes public the fact that workers in the sugar factories are also organizing in the I. W. W. which is even a more strategic point because the sugar mills must work every hour or the whole process would be ruined.

After the Longmont raid where the militia arrested ten, it is reported that 100 joined the I. W. W., most of them workers in the sugar factory there.

Steel Mills Not Immune.

The Pueblo sheriff added "horror" to the situation by reporting that the I. W. W. are organizing the steel works. Coal, sugar and steel have been open shop, company union, low wage paying, slave driving industries, with the usual Rockefeller ruthlessness in the coal, and steel industries and similar policies in the sugar industry.

States Attorney Defends Murderers.

District Attorney Hawley attacked the verdict of the coroner's jury, holding that the state police are guilty of the killings in Walsenburg and the attack is final proof that the murderers will not be brought to justice. Rockefeller still rules.

Ramsay Macdonald Tries to Prevent Anti-Imperialist Strike in India

URGES COUNTRY CO-OPERATE WITH TORY COMMISSION

Plans for Boycott and Strike Being Made

LONDON, Jan. 20.—In an effort to forestall the proposed strike and boycott with which the Indian Nationalist Congress and the India Trade Union Congress have threatened to greet the arrival of the Simon Statutory Commission, Ramsay Macdonald, leader of the Labor Party, has issued a "message to India," urging Indian nationalists to accept the commission and to work with it.



Macdonald, Imperialist

The "imperialist tendencies of Ramsay Macdonald" were attacked several days ago in a telegram to the Workers' Weekly from L. S. Chandra Lal, president of the All-India Trade Union Congress. In his telegram the Indian labor leader declared, "All classes of India are dismayed by the betrayal by the Labor Party. Macdonald and Company have written a shameful page in the history of both nations."

Macdonald and a considerable section of the British Labor Party have supported the Simon Commission in spite of the protests of Indian nationalists. The Labor Party is represented on the Commission, which the Indian leaders declare "can only register the wishes of the imperialist bourgeoisie."

The Commission which will arrive in Bombay on February 3rd will be greeted by a general strike. The Indian Nationalist Congress, the Bombay Municipal Workers' Union and other trade union organizations are making plans for a nation-wide walk-out.

BRITISH CRUISER COLLIDES.
LONDON, Jan. 20.—The British cruiser Caledon and the Italian tankship Antares were damaged in a collision in the Aegean Sea off the Greek coast, said a Central News dispatch from Athens this afternoon.

Two members of the crew of the Antares were killed. The Caledon was towed to Piraeus by the warship Cares.

MacDonald Aids Die-Hard Imperialist India Policy

By C. R. ROY.

Mr. MacDonald proved once more a treacherous leader to the labor movement of England and India. Mr. MacDonald has proved once more that he and his followers are imperialists. The Labor Party of England has made a disastrous mistake in supporting the Simon Commission. This commission is going to decide what kind of home rule should be given to Indian people. Mr. MacDonald and his party say that in supporting this commission they will be able "to serve the best interests of the masses of India."

Lord Birkenhead and his die-hard brothers have no reputation to lose in India. But what are we to think of the performance of Mr. MacDonald? He has tried to run with the hare and hunt with the hound. He asked that the relative status of the bodies—the Simon Commission and the Committee of the Indian Parliament—should be defined. He pleaded for "an equality of status." Mr. Baldwin in his reply did not definitely say no but politely suggested that this could not be done.

Mr. MacDonald's next suggestion was that the Simon Commission should have an Indian commission sitting with them, Sir Simon presiding over the joint sitting of both, and the Indian representatives having exactly the same rights and status. The prime minister in his reply said much about friendship and equality but as to the particular suggestion of the ex-premier he said that he would leave the commission to determine its own procedure. Mr. MacDonald, who is supposed to be the leader of the working class, was contented with this kind of answer.

So Lord Birkenhead praised Mr. MacDonald and Mr. MacDonald praised Lord Birkenhead for the latter's very liberal ideas and sincerity. We do not know what Mr. MacDonald wanted to deceive by this high-sounding nonsense. If his object was to tickle the vanity of the Indian Nationalist leaders he must be disappointed by this time as there is unity in boycotting this commission.

If he wanted to deceive the leaders of the Indian trade union movement he must be miserable as the

Silk Hats and Flowery Words at Havana Can't Hide Nicaraguan Blood



Here is a photo of Calvin Coolidge (silk hat and all) snapped with members of the presidential party en route to Havana for the Pan-American conference. The gent with the whiskers and the righteous look is none other than Charles Evans Hughes, who heads Wall Street's delegation to the conference. Other members of the party were Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg and Morgan J. O'Brien of New York.

SOCIALISTS AID POINCARÉ POLICY

Pravda Brands French Congress Chauvinist

MOSCOW (By Mail).—In dealing with the congress of the Socialist Party of France, the "Pravda" points out that the congress has shown clearly "the contradictions inside the Second International whose parties try to outdo each other in opportunism and nationalism."

"The narrowest nationalism and chauvinism of the French social democracy was exposed at this congress. As the speech of Paul Boncour shows, the French social democrats place themselves on the side of French capitalism in the questions of the evacuation of the Rhineland and reparations, and this brings them into conflict with the German social democrat."

"With regard to home policy, the Socialist Party of France has shown itself to be a purely petty-bourgeois radical party which rejects the united front with the working class in favor of the block with the left-wing bourgeoisie."

"Having regard to such an attitude, it is clear how much value is to be attached to the phrases of the French socialists concerning international democracy as a guarantee for world peace, for now as before they support Poincaré, i. e. war."



Poincaré, French Tory

7 U.S. Workers Drowned When Dupont Bridge Plunges Down in Panama

PANAMA, Jan. 20.—Seven American workers were instantly killed when a steel shell in which they were working plunged into the water of the East Bay, pinning them under a depth of fifty feet.

The men were steel workers, employed in constructing the DuPont bridge when their section of the structure slipped. The scaffolding dropped on them as they fell, crushing them under the surface. Most of the workers were from Minnesota. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

PEASANT BALL TO AID CHINA FIGHT

"We Chinese are determined to have a united China free from foreign intervention," declares Choy Yun Peng, well-known Chinese entertainer, who will perform real Chinese magic at the Chinese Peasant Carnival, at the Manhattan Lyceum, Friday evening, January 27th.

"I am happy to do anything that I can to aid the 'Hands Off China Committee' which is aiding the struggle for a free China," Peng said.

The Hands Off China Committee has arranged for the decoration of the Manhattan Lyceum in real oriental fashion. John C. Smith's Negro jazz band will furnish the music for the costume ball which will close the oriental fiesta. Tickets for the ball are on sale through the city. They are 75 cents in advance, 99 cents at the door.

FINDS COOLIDGE SPEECH 'EMPTY'

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20.—Reaction in Mexico to President Coolidge's Havana speech has not been favorable, to judge from newspaper comment and expressions heard in political circles.

Excelsior's comment upon the speech is typical. This newspaper declares that President Coolidge had failed to take advantage of his opportunity to tell the Latin American Republics that their hope for a union "based upon love, truth and political guarantees" would be realized. Excelsior called the speech "empty at the bottom."

The CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK is a financial institution where all workers may keep their savings with the full confidence as to its security. The Citizen's Savings Bank advertises in the Labor Press and therefore all workers should patronize this bank with their savings.—Adv.

Chinese Peasant CARNIVAL

COSTUME BALL AND ENTERTAINMENT

FRIDAY NIGHT

JANUARY

27

8 P. M.

MANHATTAN

LYCEUM

66 E. 4th St., N. Y. C.



75c in advance ADMISSION at the door 99c

Auspices: HANDS OFF CHINA COMMITTEE

39 Union Sq.—Room 40. Tel.: Algonquin 6789.

TICKETS ON SALE:

Civic Club, 18 E. 16th St.

Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 106 University Place.

Daily Worker, 108 E. 14th St., and 23 1st St.

Freiheit Office, 20 Union Square.

National Vegetarian Restaurant, 1590 Madison Ave.

Rapport & Kessler Book Shop, 1310 Southern Blvd., Bronx.

Chinese Workers' Alliance, 32 Bowery.

Hands Off China Committee, 20 Union Sq.—Room 40.

Washington Sq. Book Shop, 27 W. 4th St.

GERMAN TEXTILE WORKERS FIGHT FOR 8-HOUR DAY

750,000 Mill Hands Are Involved in Struggle

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.
(Federated Press).

BERLIN, (By Mail).—Germany's 750,000 textile workers are struggling back painfully toward the 8-hour day, lost in the deflation year of 1923. Despite the resistance of the powerful Textile Workers' Union, cotton and woolen mill workers, in common with nearly all other German unionists were thrown back to the 9 and 10 hour day. Since then the heavy impositions of the Dawes plan, brought on by the workers, have prevented a rapid march back to the shorter work day.

Through hundreds of strikes, textile workers have advanced in the past 4 years until now the majority have the 51-hour week. But 37,000, however, have regained the 46-hour week won during the revolution while a quarter million still toil the full 64 hours.

Win Increases.

The past year has been favorable, marked by wage increases of 10 to 25 per cent, but even so, women earn but a dollar a day and men average \$1.25. The union membership has stood stationary around 800,000.

In a beautiful new building in Berlin the Textile Workers' Union maintains its headquarters. No union building in America is so beautifully decorated and few so spotlessly clean. German efficiency and method stand out, too. The union's library, highly specialized, numbers 10,000 volumes and complete files of important trade papers. In the economics division 300 labor and textile papers are on reference and a corps of young women work at clipping, indexing and filing every important scrap of information of use to the union.

Maps and Books.

Colorful maps show the nine union districts of Germany and special symbols mark out important divisions of the industry—linen, rugs, silk, cotton Saxony, with 100,000 union members, is the strongest.

Arrests 22 Communists



Admiral Horthy, head of the white terrorist regime in Hungary, which has arrested twenty-two Communists in a new reign of terror. Horthy, who fears a revolt of workers and peasants, has been charged with receiving arms from Mussolini in violation of the treaty limiting Hungarian armaments.

HORTHY POLICE SEIZE WORKERS

Start New Terrorism as Labor Unrest Grows

Twenty-two Hungarian workers have been seized by the police, according to despatches from Budapest. The workers are charged with Communist activities. The police accuse the arrested men of "illegal" attempts to overthrow the Horthy terrorist regime by organizing the Hungarian workers in Communist units.

Further arrests are threatened and it is believed that the Horthy government is prepared to carry out another ruthless repression of the workers. Unrest among the Hungarian working class, characterized by the number and intensity of the strike struggles carried on during the last year, despite the most brutally open measures of oppression, jailing, murdering and torturing, has caused the Horthy dictatorship to attempt to wipe out the workers' leadership.

MEXICAN PRIEST HEADS TERRORIST TRAIN-WRECKERS

Federal Troops Halt Reactionary Plot

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20.—A number of reactionaries were killed yesterday when federal troops frustrated an attempt to wreck a passenger train southward bound for Guadalajara, reports from Mazatlan, state of Sinaloa, declare. The counter-revolutionists were headed by a priest named Salas.

The reactionists attempted to burn a bridge near a tunnel when federal forces arrived. A number of other bands of counter-revolutionaries have been broken up by federal troops operating in the district, the reports state.

Federal troops in the state of Jalisco are rapidly dispersing bands terrorizing the state. General Amaro, secretary of war, left for Jalisco several days ago to take charge of the campaign. He was accompanied by General Alvarez, chief of the presidential staff.

Carol to Start Drive For Return at Jassy

PARIS, Jan. 20.—A movement to secure Prince Carol's return to Rumania will be launched at Jassy on January 29.

This information was brought to Carol today by an emissary from Bucharest.

According to the courier, the movement will begin with a convocation of the Peasant Party and will be followed by similar meetings in other sections of Rumania.

Norway Cabinet Quits As Country Goes Left

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Norwegian cabinet resigned today said a central news dispatch from Oslo.

The cabinet's resignation resulted from the October elections in which the labor party gained a decisive victory.

I Love My Family...

...and I try to give them all their little hearts desire.

I HAVE always realized since my marriage 5 years ago that it is my duty to provide my family with all the necessities of life ... and my aim was always to keep them happy and comfortable.

I have budgeted my income so that all of us could enjoy a bit of luxury here and there.

On Christmas Day I try not to forget those whom I hold dearest to my heart ...

... Yet, as it usually happens with

me, a few weeks before Christmas I make up my Gift List every year ...

... Then, I pause ... and find myself short of cash ... I cannot include everybody on my Gift List.

... Well, let me tell you, that is the saddest moment of my life ... a tear fills each eye and I sigh with regret. But this situation is not going to take place during the year of 1928.

... Because I have joined a Club that obligates itself to take care of this situation in a most perfect manner.

I Have Joined the Citizens Savings Bank Christmas Club...

... Now, I know that when December rolls 'round, I'll have plenty of money for Holiday spending ... Extra cash so that I can buy plenty of Gifts for my dear ones ... extra cash to the tune of \$250.00.

You, too, can make your family happy ... by joining this Christmas Club. Join it today ... The Club is now open for the New Year ... Pay any amount you want weekly, as shown at the right.

Open daily 9 to 3
Saturdays 9 to 1

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK
Canal St. & Bowery New York City

Open Monday Evenings 5 to 8

Begin Today!

Pay 25c a week and get \$12.50
Pay 50c a week and get 25.00
Pay \$1.00 a week and get 50.00
Pay 2.00 a week and get 100.00
Pay 3.00 a week and get 150.00
Pay 4.00 a week and get 200.00
Pay 5.00 a week and get 250.00
Pay 10.00 a week and get 500.00
Pay 20.00 a week and get 1000.00
(Pay for 50 weeks)



LENIN, MOUNTAIN EAGLE --- STALIN WRITES OF GREAT LEADER

(Continued from Page One)

Lenin instantly impressed upon the delegates:

"First of all, don't be carried away by victory and don't be proud; secondly, clinch the victory; thirdly, despatch the enemy for he is more easily vanquished, but far from being dead."

He caustically ridiculed those delegates who thoughtlessly asserted that "Now it's all over with the Mensheviks." It was not difficult for him to prove that the Mensheviks still had roots in the labor movement, that it was necessary to struggle with them understandingly, in every way avoiding an overvaluation of our strength and especially an undervaluation of the strength of the enemy.



JOSEPH STALIN.

"Don't allow victory to turn your head." This is the peculiarity in the character of Lenin which helped him to judge soundly the strength of the enemy and insure the party against possible surprises.

Stern Adherence to Principle.

LEADERS of a party must not fail to esteem the opinion of the majority of their party. The majority is a strength with which the leaders cannot afford not to reckon. Lenin understood this no less than every other leader of the party. But Lenin never became a slave to the majority, especially when that majority was not based upon principle. There were times in the history of our party when the opinion of the majority or the momentary interests of the party came into the conflict with the fundamental interests of the proletariat. In such cases Lenin, without hesitation, stood resolutely for principle against the majority of the party. Moreover, he did not fear in such a case to come forth literally alone against all the rest, relying on the fact that, as he often expressed it, "the policy of stern adherence to principle is the truest policy."

The following two illustrations are especially characteristic of this attitude:

1. In the period of 1909 to 1911, the party, shattered by the counter-revolution, passed through a period of complete disintegration.

This was a period of lack of confidence in the party; an epidemic of desertion not only on the part of the intellectuals, but also to some extent of the workers; a period of renunciation of underground work; a period of liquidationism and decomposition. Not only the Mensheviks, but the Bolsheviks as well, produced a whole series of factions and tendencies, broken away to a large extent from the labor movement.

You all know that it was during this period that the idea arose of complete liquidation of underground work and of the organization of workers into a legal liberal Stolypin party. Lenin was then the only one who did not succumb to the general contagion and held aloft the banner of our party organization, rallying the dispirited and shattered forces of the party with marvelous patience and with unheard of tenacity, fighting against any and every anti-party tendency within the labor movement, defending the party principle with unequalled valor and perseverance.

We all know that in this struggle for the party principle, Lenin afterward proved himself the victor.

2. The period from 1914 to 1917, the period of the heat of the imperialist war, when all or nearly all socialist-democratic and socialist parties

succumbed to the general madness of patriotism and gave themselves up to their native imperialism. This was the period when the Second International lowered its banner before capitalism, when not even such people as Plekhanov, Kautsky, Guesde, and others withstood the wave of chauvinism.

Lenin was then the only one, or nearly the only one, who raised a resolute fight against social-chauvinism and social pacifism, who exposed the treachery of the Guesdes and Kautskys, and who branded the half-heartedness of the wavering "revolutionaries." Lenin knew well enough that he had an insignificant minority behind him, but that was of no decisive importance to him, for he knew that the only true policy, the only one which could succeed, was the policy of consistent internationalism. He knew that the policy of stern adherence to principle is the truest policy.

In this struggle for the new international, Lenin proved himself the victor.

"The policy of stern adherence to principle is the truest policy"—this is the formula with the aid of which Lenin took by storm new "unassailable" positions, capturing the best elements of the proletariat for the cause of revolutionary Marxism.

Faith in the Masses.

THEORETICIANS and leaders of the party, though knowing the history of the people, though thoroughly acquainted with the history of the revolution from end to end, are yet sometimes afflicted with one shameful sickness. This sickness is a fear of the masses—lack of confidence in the creative ability of the masses. This gives rise to a certain aristocratic attitude on the part of the leaders towards the masses, who, though not experienced in the history of the revolution, are yet called upon to break down the old and build up the new. The fear that the spontaneity of the masses may run wild, that the masses may "destroy more than is necessary" the desire to play the role of governess, endeavoring to "teach" the masses from books, but not wishing to learn from the masses—these form the basis of this type of aristocratic leadership.

Lenin represented the exact contrary of such leaders. I don't know of another revolutionary who believed so deeply in the creative power of the proletariat and in the revolutionary strength of purpose of its class instinct as did Lenin. I don't know another revolutionary who so unsparringly flung the self-satisfied critics of the "chaos of

revolution" and of the "bacchanals of the self-initiated action of the masses" as did Lenin.

I remember how, during one conversation in reply to a remark of one of our comrades that "After the revolution normal order must be established," Lenin sarcastically remarked: "It's too bad if people who want to be revolutionaries forget that, in history, the order most nearly approaching the normal is revolutionary order."

Hence the scornful attitude of Lenin toward all those who endeavored to look upon the masses, to learn to understand their activity, to study attentively the practical experience of the struggle of the masses.

"Faith in the creative power of the masses"—that is the characteristic in the activity of Lenin which makes it possible for him to understand its spontaneity and direct its movement into the channel of the proletarian revolution.

The Genius of the Revolution.

LENIN was born for the revolution. He was verily a genius of revolutionary outbursts and the greatest master of revolutionary leadership. He never felt so free or so exuberant as during the time of revolutionary shocks. I certainly don't mean by this that Lenin approved equally of every revolutionary shock, or that he always and under all conditions stood for revolutionary outbursts. Not by any means! I merely mean that never did the ingenious perspicacity of Lenin manifest itself so fully and so precisely as during a revolutionary outburst. In the days of the revolutionary upheavals, he literally bloomed, became clairvoyant, foresaw the movement of classes and the probable zigzags of the revolution, seeing them as though they were in the palm of his hand. Not without cause was it said in our party circles that "Tlytch can swim in the waves of the revolution like a fish in the water."

Hence the astonishing clearness of the tactical slogans and the "bewildering" boldness of the revolutionary projects of Lenin. I recollect two especially characteristic events illustrating this peculiarity of Lenin.

1. It was the period before the October revolution when millions of workers, peasants and soldiers, driven on by the crisis at the front and in the rear, demanded peace and freedom; when the military leaders and the bourgeoisie were preparing a military dictatorship in the interests of the "war to the end"; when all so-called public opinion, all the so-called socialist parties were opposed to the Bolsheviks, treating them as German spies; when Kerensky was striving

to drive the party of the Bolsheviks underground—and had already partially succeeded; when the whole of the army of the Austro-German coalition, still strong and well-disciplined, confronted our tired and disintegrated army and when the West-European "socialists" remained in blissful coalition with their bourgeois governments in the interests of "war to complete victory."

What does it mean to raise a rebellion at such a moment?

To raise a rebellion in such a situation means to stake everything on one card.

But Lenin did not fear to risk it, for he knew, he saw with his own clear-sighted vision, that the uprising would succeed, that the uprising in Russia would set in motion the masses of the west, that the uprising in Russia would transform the imperialist war into the civil war, that the uprising would bring forth a republic of Soviets, that the republic of Soviets would serve as the bulwark of the revolutionary movement of the whole world.

You all know that this revolutionary forecast of Lenin's was realized afterward with marvelous exactness.

2. In the first days after the October revolution, the Council of People's Commissars tried to compel the treacherous general, Commander-in-Chief Dukhonin, to discontinue war activities and open negotiations with the Germans for an armistice. I remember how Lenin, Krylenko (the future Commander-in-Chief) and I

went to the General Staff in Petersburg to negotiate with Dukhonin.

The moment was a painful one.

Dukhonin and the staff categorically refused to fulfill the order of the Sovnarkom (Council of People's Commissaries). The whole commanding apparatus of the army was in the hands of the staff. As far as the soldiers themselves were concerned, it was uncertain what the twelve millions would say, held in subjection by the so-called army organization that was bitterly hostile to the Soviet power.

As you all know, the uprising of the Junkers was then maturing in Petersburg. Moreover, Kerensky also was attacking Petersburg. I remember how after a few moments Lenin's face was illuminated with a kind of unusual light. It was clear that he had already made his decision.

"Come to the radio station," he said. "It will serve our purposes; we will remove General Dukhonin by a special order, appoint Comrade Krylenko in his place as Commander-in-Chief, and appeal to the soldiers, over the heads of the commanding staff, to surround the generals, to discontinue war activity, to get in touch with the Austro-German soldiers, and to take the cause of peace into their own hands."

That was a leap into the unknown. But Lenin did not fear this "leap"; on

the contrary, he looked forward to it, for he knew that the army wanted peace, and that it would obtain peace, sweeping away on the road to peace each and every obstacle; for he knew that this method of gaining peace would not fail to affect the Austro-German soldiers and that it would unleash the desire for peace on all fronts without exception.

Who does not know how this revolutionary forecast of Lenin's was also realized afterwards with absolute exactness?

Perspicacity amounting to genius, the ability swiftly to grasp and divine the inner meaning of events taking place—this is the characteristic of Lenin which helped him to frame the correct strategy and clear line of conduct in the various windings of the revolutionary movement.

Firetrap Catches Many On Top Floors; Scores Endangered by Flames

When a fire broke out in the four-story tenement house at 120 East 118th street yesterday, police and firemen found great difficulty in rescuing scores of men, women and children imprisoned by it.

Like thousands of similar houses occupied by workers, fire escape facilities were so primitive that many were forced to charge through the flames to save their lives. Many were entirely trapped by huge flames and were rescued after their shouts were heard from the windows.

Many were overcome by smoke fumes or badly hurt by the flames and had to be carried to the street.

Typographical Union to Demand 1 Year's High School for Apprentices

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (FP).—The Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 and the Franklin Association of employers are notifying all shops that the rule requiring at least 1 year of attendance in a standard high school will be strictly enforced in the case of all candidates for apprenticeship.

"We find there are many boys with 4 years' high school education eager to become apprentices," says organizer L. J. Corias of the union. "We shall therefore insist on the rule in the union contract."

WALKED 40 YEARS, STOPS POOR
HARRISON, N. J., Jan. 20.—Having walked 120,000 miles in his 40 years of service as a mailman here, Thomas Christy, 71, will retire today. He is still poor.

Help Empros, Our Greek Daily

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party appeals to all Party members and all workers to help maintain the Greek daily paper, Empros, that now finds itself in a very difficult financial situation. The Workers (Communist) Party calls particularly upon those sections of our Party and those workers who form part of the Balkans to come to the aid financially of the Empros.

Empros was established as a daily paper six months ago in response to the great need for a daily paper to organize the struggle of the Greek masses in this country. The Greek section of the Communist Party, although very small numerically is one of the most active sections of the Party and is participating in very important mass work.

Win 40-Hour Week.
The Greek section and Empros have been instrumental in helping to organize the Greek fur workers. Through its aid it was possible to establish a 40-hour week in the fur industry.

The Greek section of the Party and Empros are the center for organization of the tens of thousands of Greek workers in the food industry throughout the United States and these workers are an important factor in any organization among the food workers in this country.

In the present strike in the Colorado coal fields there are many Greek miners who are on strike and they are among the most militant in that area. One of the Greek militants, Nick Spanoudakis, was one of those killed in the encounter in the Colorado mines a few weeks ago.

Paper Needed.
It is also important to maintain the Greek Communist paper, Empros, as a daily, because of the situation in Greece. The Greek government is a tool of British imperialism, and Brit-

ish imperialism is today trying to organize the Balkans into a group in order to fight against the Soviet Union. They are, therefore, using the most terrorist measures against the Greek Communists and the Greek members of parliament have been thrown into jail, charged with treason. Empros has helped a great deal in this struggle to mobilize the Greek masses in this country against the Greek government as well as carrying on its task in the American class struggle.

There is no other labor paper in the Greek language in the United States. It is, therefore, necessary to assure the existence of Empros.

Must Aid Financially.

The Workers (Communist) Party calls upon all workers and particularly those of the Balkan countries to come to the rescue financially of Empros and to do everything possible to tide over this crisis so that Empros may go on and live and carry on the struggle for the organization of the unorganized, for a labor party, for the protection of the foreign-born, and to give all possible assistance to the Communist Party of Greece and other Communist Parties in the Balkans.

Empros is particularly important to us today since it is necessary to group together into a Balkan Federation all the left wing elements of the United States that can become a powerful force in the struggle of the Balkan masses against war and against the maneuvers and machinations of the British imperialists to throw the masses of the Balkans into a war against the Soviet Union. Comrades, fellow-workers, let us help save Empros. Let us help carry on the struggle among Greek masses.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY.



International Press Correspondence

2

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AUSPICES:—WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, DIST. 2.

Building Trades Union Officials Exposed as Corruptionists at Hearing

MILITANT SHOWS WORKER BETRAYAL

McNichols' Long Battle Vindicated

(Continued from Page One)
layers' Union, and especially John J. Gill, its chairman," McNichols testified, "is largely responsible for these conditions. Gill has broken up locals in our International, an organization affiliated with the A. F. of L., which he is supposed to serve. In addition he has helped to set up a dual union, the United Building and Common Laborers, at whose head he has placed ex-convicts and criminals who previously had been driven out of the labor movement."

In reply to questions, McNichols further revealed that these conditions were now spreading more actively than ever. December 19, he testified, he was removed from a job on the New York Life Insurance Company building at 26th St.

Dual Union Formed.
At this job the assistant superintendent informed him that there was nothing against his work but that he was being discharged on orders from the bricklayers, who were substituting members of the dual union controlled by D. B. Dioguardi, an official who was eliminated from the labor movement at the time of the Lockwood investigation in 1922.

"This Man Dioguardi," McNichols testified, "is well known as a labor faker and a betrayer of the workers. It is this man whom Gill and the bricklayers are supporting and whom Green and the A. F. of L. officials are shielding."

Charges Cited.
McNichols further revealed the fact that his International had brought charges against the Bricklayers and Plasterers officials and that he himself had appeared on this matter before the A. F. of L. executive council and that no action had resulted.

"In 1922," McNichols stated, "I testified at the Lockwood investigation hearings. And I brought to Samuel Untermyer the whole proof of the activities of these men but he failed to get all of the guilty ones. I was told by Dioguardi himself that the labor officials were trying to 'frame me up' for testifying before the committee."

McNichols admitted that he did not expect to meet with any more success in his present attempt.

McNichols offered to give the commission the copy of a letter which he had sent to Al Smith complaining of these conditions. Smith failed to act in the case.

"If Smith were the friend of labor that he claims to be, he would have acted in this and in many other cases to show friendship by deeds. But he is like the rest of them."

Another hearing will be held next Thursday.

Truck Driver Sues

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 20. — The suit for \$50,000 of Thomas Hurley, a truck driver of New York City, against the Public Service Railway Company for injuries received when Hurley was thrown from his truck at Erie ferry, due to the defective condition of a trolley switch, is now being tried. The front wheels of his truck were swerved when they struck a defective "frog" in a rut, Hurley charges, and he was thrown under the wheels, crushing his ankle.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20. — Elinor Glyn, sex novelist and movie scenario writer is being sued for \$3,700 income taxes, which the government charges she failed to pay from 1922 to 1925.

WORKERS PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Newark Y. W. L. Dance.
The Young Workers League of Newark will hold its fifth annual dance Saturday, Jan. 28, at New Montgomery St.

Affair for The DAILY WORKER.
Subsection 3B will hold an affair for The DAILY WORKER Feb. 25 at the Hungarian Workers Home, 350 E. 81st St.

Final Rehearsal Today.

Final rehearsal for the pageant of the Lenin Memorial meeting will be held today at 1 p. m. at Madison Square Garden, 49th St. near 8th Ave., employees' entrance.

One thousand are needed for mass scenes. No experience necessary. Bring Russian costumes if possible. Splendid opportunity to participate in this tremendous dramatic spectacle under the direction of Edward Massey, of the New Playwrights Theatre.

Branch 1, Section 5.

Branch 1, Section 5, will meet Tuesday at 8:30 at 715 E. 138th St. After the business meeting a prominent speaker will address the meeting on "New Combinations in American Industry."

S. S. 3-E, F. D. 3.

Subsection 3-E FD 3 will meet Tuesday at 6 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St.

Party Members Attention!
All Party members should report at Madison Square Garden (employees' entrance) 49th St., at 4 o'clock today for work on the committees.

F. D. 4, Subsection 2 A.

F. D. 4, Subsection 2 A will meet Monday at 6 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St.

2 F. 1 D.

2 F. 1 D will meet Monday at 6:30 p. m. at 60 St. Marks Place.

Subsection 6A.

The International Branch of Subsection 6A will meet Monday at 8 p. m. at 46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.

Y. W. L. Dramatic Circle.

Due to the demonstration held in front of the Navy Yard last Saturday the Y. W. L. Dramatic Circle meeting was not held. All League members interested in dramatics should attend the meeting today at 2 p. m., at 108 E. 14th St.

Lecture on Soviet Union.

Harriet Davis will lecture on her impressions of the Soviet Union Tuesday at 6 p. m., at the meeting of Subsection 1-B, 60 St. Marks Place.

Section 7 Affair.

Section 7 of the Party will hold an entertainment and dance at the Finnish Hall, 764 40th St., Brooklyn, on January 22 at 8 p. m.

Y. W. L. Affair.

The Young Workers League of the Lower Bronx will hold a dance Saturday, Jan. 28 at 715 E. 138th St.

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4 LEFT WINGERS TO FACE TRIAL

New provocations by the right wing in the Furriers Union are responsible for the fact that the cases of three furriers and one cloakmaker are to come up for trial Monday on charges of assault. Frank Brownstein, Nathan Milef, Charles Solon, and A. Geibel, charged with having assaulted bosses during the 1927 furriers strike, are to appear for trial before Judge Levine in General Sessions Court, Part 6.

Last Wednesday in the same court the district attorney recommended that the indictments against them be dropped. He maintained that an investigation showed that there was insufficient evidence.

Samuel Markewich, attorney for the right wing then promised to secure more evidence against the workers. District Attorney Assistant thereupon instructed an agent to proceed with the trial.

Markewich had previously approached I. Shapiro of the Joint Board of the Furriers Union and demanded that the union drop charges against Friedman and Cohen, two gangsters with criminal records, who are under indictment for assaulting Aaron Gross, fur strike leader, last summer. Gross was near death several months. On Shapiro's refusal to participate in this deal, Markewich threatened to demand trial for the four workers.

The Joint Board says it feels confident that the cases will be dismissed particularly since one of the bosses bringing charges was found to have a revolver when the arrests were made.

LINDSEY OFFERS DEBATE.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, champion of the companionate marriage idea, has challenged Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick and Dr. Deiden P. Delaney, pastors who assailed companionate marriages in sermons, to debate the subject with him. "Most of the marriages performed by Dr. Fosdick and other pastors are companionate because the couples practice birth control," said Judge Lindsey.

Discuss War Danger.

"The War Danger, Disarmament and Social Democracy," will be discussed at the meeting of 3 E 1-F, Tuesday, at 6:30 p. m., at 101 W. 27th St.

Pioneers, Attention!

All members of the Young Pioneers are to participate in the Lenin memorial pageant tonight. They should report direct to the "Garden" at 1 p. m. or report to their section headquarters. All Pioneers are urged to bring along their lunch.

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Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Jacobson Lectures Sunday.

Eli B. Jacobson will speak on "Modern Literature as an Anti-Revolutionary Force" at the Bronx Open Forum, 2075 Clinton Ave., Sunday at 8 p. m.

Finnish Workers' Club.

Robert Minor, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will speak at a Lenin memorial meeting Sunday at 8 p. m. at the Finnish Workers' Club, 15 W. 126th St.

Brownsville Open Forum.

John Williamson will lecture on "The Youth Movement in America" at the Brownsville Open Forum, 1689 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, Sunday at 8 p. m.

Organize Anti-Fascist League.

At a meeting of the Jersey City branch of the Anti-Fascist League held at 160 Mercer St., Jersey City, Wednesday night, an Italian branch of the International Labor Defense was formed. J. Frisina, secretary of the Italian branch of the I. L. D., addressed the meeting.

Journeymen Tailors' Union.

An announcement by Oscar Wilson, secretary of Local 1, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, calls upon all custom tailors and busshelmen, members of the local to come to its regular monthly meeting to be held Monday at 8 p. m. at 202 West 47th St.

Bath Beach Forum.

S. Davis will lecture on "The Soviet Union Today" at the Bath Beach Open Forum, 1940 Benson Ave., Sunday at 2 p. m.

To Discuss Nicaragua.

The Lower Bronx Labor Center, 715 E. 138th Street, will open their open forum lectures Sunday at 8 p. m. with a discussion on the Nicaraguan situation. Speakers will be Manuel Gomez, secretary All-American Anti-Imperialist League; Carl Weisberg, Liberty Club, City College; Ricardo Martinez and Louis A. Baum, secretary, Photographic Workers' Union.

Brownsville I. L. D.

The enlarged executive committee of the Brownsville Branch of the International Labor Defense will meet Sunday at 10:30 a. m. at the Workers Center, 1689 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.

Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra.

The Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra of the Bronx will hold a concert and dance Saturday, Jan. 28, at the Rose Gardens, 1347 Boston Road.

Olgin Lectures Sunday.

M. J. Olgin will lecture on "We and the Poets," Sunday evening at the headquarters of the Freiheit Singing Society, 133 Second Ave.

NEW AGENT GETS 16 SUBS IN 2 DAYS

Anna Herbst, a new Daily Worker agent reports the results of her first try for subscriptions to the "Daily" as follows:

"Saturday I went to a Party meeting of a newly organized unit in Ansonia. I got two yearly subs for the 'Daily' and two Young Comrade subs. The following day a comrade went around with me and we spent the entire day making connections. We sure did work. We were continually on the go for twelve hours.

"We made in all: 10 yearly subs for the 'Daily' (\$60), one 6 months' sub (\$3); one Young Workers sub (\$1); one Young Comrade sub (\$1.50) and donations amounting to \$3.25, a total of \$68.75. My expenses, including the trip from New York, were only \$3.71. Then the next night I made a few more subs—three for the Daily, amounting to \$19.50. Enclosing checks."

"It is this sort of activity, and this spirit," says the business manager of The Daily Worker, "that will make the paper the power that it should be."

Anna Herbst's headquarters are 88 Howe St., New Haven, Conn.

Friends of Nature Hike.

The Junior Section of the Friends of Nature will hike to Tarrytown Sunday with the senior section. Will start from 242nd St. at 8:45 a. m. Fare 80 cents. Bring along ice skates if weather is agreeable.

Yonkers Co-op Meeting.

The Workers' Cooperative Center of Yonkers will hold a general membership meeting Sunday at 1:30 p. m. at 252 Warburton Ave. New members will be accepted at the meeting.

For Relief of Fur Workers.

Fur Council 1, United Council of Working Class Women, will hold a concert and dance to raise funds for the appeal of the Mineola cases at 2075 Clinton Ave. on Saturday, Jan. 28.

Lenin Memorial Meeting

Sunday Afternoon, Jan. 22nd, at 3:30

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Speakers:

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NEW YORK CITY.

Miners Receive Funds for Strike Relief

(Continued from Page Two)

five truckloads of clothing for the miners.

The Bricker Workers Centre, 336 E. 156th St., collected \$23.44 at a recent social affair and the Workmen's Circle Branch 639 of 8404 23d Ave., Brooklyn, collected \$12 in like manner.

The United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, visited at their quarters, 2033 Fifth Ave., by a representative of the relief committee, contributed \$100.

Relief Need Grows.
According to word received by the committee from the strike areas of Western Pennsylvania, relief is needed now as never before. For instance, in Bulger, only 15 striking miners get relief out of approximately 400 striking miners and families. In Primerose, out of 385 striking miners and their families comprising local 1012, only about 20 get relief of any kind, small though it is. Conditions in these two places are fairly representative.

WICKS TO SPEAK ON HAVANA HERE

H. M. Wicks, of The DAILY WORKER, will speak at the forum conducted by the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St., Sunday at 8 p. m. on "The Pan-American Conference."

This lecture will reveal the underlying forces at work in Latin-America in behalf of American imperialism, which set the stage at Havana. A close student of American politics, Wicks is familiar with the records of the various politicians, bankers and clericals making up the Wall Street delegation.

Betrays Membership.

"We, the strike committee, elected by the members, consider this action of the officials of our union at a direct betrayal of the membership, and as a card blanche to the officials of the Amalgamated Bank to continue their discriminations against active union members."

UNION OFFICIALS' BETRAYAL IS HIT

Statement Issued by the B. S. & A. U. Committee

The strike committee of the Bookkeepers' Stenographers' and Accountants' Union yesterday condemned the action of the union heads in opposing a strike in the Amalgamated Bank after the membership of the union had voted in favor of the strike. The statement issued by Arthur Stein, secretary of the strike committee of five elected at the last meeting of the union, charges the union officials with supporting the position of the bank. The strike vote was taken after Harry Rubin, shop chairman in the bank was discharged for union activities.

Issue Statement.

The statement in part reads as follows:

"By a vote of two to one, the membership of the Bookkeepers' Stenographers' and Accountants' Union at the last general meeting declared itself in favor of a strike, should the Amalgamated Bank refuse to reinstate the worker who was discharged because of union activities."

"A committee of five was elected to work in conjunction with the secretary of the union, Ernest Bohm, to make preparations for the strike. But instead of presenting an ultimatum to the bank, Mr. Bohm assured the officials that there would be no strike and in this he was supported by the other officers of the union."

Betrays Membership.

"We, the strike committee, elected by the members, consider this action of the officials of our union at a direct betrayal of the membership, and as a card blanche to the officials of the Amalgamated Bank to continue their discriminations against active union members."

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The DAILY WORKER

on the occasion of

The Lenin Memorial Meeting.

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For information about our colony apply to S. Weinblatt, 2700 Bronx Park East, Bronx, N. Y., Apt. L33, or S. Kuttner, 1295 Morris Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

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REPLIES TO DOS PASSOS ON "INTERNATIONAL"

DEAR JOHN DOS PASSOS:

I regret very much that my review of "The International" did not please you, and regret even more that you sent us a letter with the request that it be published. I regret the publication of your letter, not because you cast aspersions on my talents as a dramatic reviewer, but because you force me to divulge a few of my real thoughts about Lawson's play and about the policy of the New Playwrights Theatre toward reviews in THE DAILY WORKER.

In general, it seems to be the policy of your theatre that merely because you announce yourself as a labor theatre or advertise one of your plays as a Communist play, that therefore Communists are under a strict moral obligation to like everything you produce. This policy of yours is to me the most "revolutionary" aspect of your organization, because it departs from every principle of criticism in bourgeois, liberal, and Communist groups. Because a theatre calls itself bourgeois or patriotic or liberal does not render it immune to the criticism of Joseph Wood Krutch, Woolcott or George Jean Nathan. And this holds true of every intellectual or artistic expression in every class of society.

If there were times that the Politburo of the Russian Communist Party could afford to criticize some of the policies of its leading members who were tried and proved Communists, certainly a DAILY WORKER reviewer can reserve to himself the right to criticize a play which its advertising man labels as Communist.

You may be surprised that I raise the whole question of Communism in connection with Lawson's play. You apparently keep a double system of bookkeeping. If we criticize a play on account of your ideas you say we are too rigid; we should not expect a play to be a Communist thesis. But if we shut our eyes to certain obvious nonsense in the play, from our point of view, and criticize it for its technical confusion, you say we don't know anything about technique—we are "careless," "half-hearted," and then ask us to support the play for its "Communist" content.

I suppose that by "expert" dramatic reviewers you mean people who like the play, because I notice that gentlemen esteemed as expert critics for the bourgeois press took an awful whack at the play for its technical weaknesses. In fact, to judge by your circular issued today, the only expert dramatic reviewer writing in New York is the gentleman who writes for the "Morning Telegraph," since he alone furnished you a quotable sentence. It seems to me that if a reporter for a racing sheet can like your play, that a reporter for THE DAILY WORKER can dislike it; and if you have anything against my technique, I can then resort to your own form of apology and beg you to forgive me on the ground that I am a labor reviewer.

I like your theatre. I have great faith in it and in its ability to grow into a mass theatre, even a labor theatre, even a revolutionary theatre. I am more interested in what the New Playwrights are doing than in the activities of any other theatre in the United States. But your group is like every political, social or economic group. It can grow only through a healthy regard for the criticism of the audience it appeals to. For us, especially, intentions and past services are of secondary importance. Every act and every piece of work must be judged on its own merits and must be defended on the basis of its internal logic and not by pointing to wound stripes, croix de guerres, or laurels for the working class.

My review did not indicate my real feeling (and, incidentally, that of some other people). It is that the play is based on misconceptions of the nature of the world revolution and of the key-figures who dominate its operations. Many of the scenes in the play which I liked best seemed to me irrelevant.

You say, "obviously our theatre is not Communist or definitely tied up with any section of the labor movement." At the time I wrote my review, you attempted to create the precisely opposite impression. You ran advertisements in THE DAILY

WORKER, announcing "The International" as the "first Communist play to be produced in an American theatre." Besides, if, as you now assert, the play is burlesque, I then suggest that you had better get actors who speak their lines with less passionate earnestness.

However, I see that you want to have it coming and going. The play is supposed to be not only a burlesque and melodrama and a broad cartoon but "a very personal and subjective emotional outburst expressing one man's feelings under the impact of our world today." In which case why don't you permit another one man to try to express a few impersonal, objective, and unemotional observations about something rather a little smaller than the whole world today?

Granted that the technique in "The International" is interesting and significant, what would you have me do if I am convinced that Lawson has employed it poorly in this particular play? (The opposite, incidentally, was true in his "Processional" and "Loud Speaker.")

Your remark that I seem "to imply that the New Playwrights' Theatre is a bogus enterprise," is certainly not justified by anything I said in my review.

Now, if you had advertised the play as a fantasy by John Howard Lawson, all right! But if you are at liberty to advertise it as a Communist play, then I am at liberty to disagree. Besides, the I am only a newspaperman I know enough of the history of dramatic criticism to know that every serious playwright from Aeschylus to Eugene O'Neill has his plays criticized on the basis of his ideas. If John Howard Lawson wishes to be exempt from this criterion, I wish he would announce it publicly, in which case I will attend his future plays in the same spirit in which I attended Edna Ferber's musical play, "The Show Boat."

—SENDER GARLIN.

Actors' Company Union Contract Is Exposed

Exposure of a contract recently negotiated between the Hollywood motion picture producers and the actors' section of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, a company union, is made in the current issue of Equity, organ of the Actors' Equity Association, the actors' bona fide union.

The council of the Actors' Equity Association dissolved the Los Angeles executive committee of the Equity last December for permitting its members to negotiate with the producers through the company union rather than through Equity.

The new contract does not provide for compulsory arbitration between the producers and actors and permits the producer to dismiss actors for petty reasons, according to Equity. It also permits the producer "to demand 24 hours a day for 6 days, or a maximum of 240 hours of labor for one week's pay," Equity charges.

Pacifist Is Silenced On College Campus

CORNWALLIS, Ore., Jan. 20.—The Methodist Church of Cornwallis recently was thrown open to Kirby Page, pacifist, after faculty pressure had been brought to bear resulting in the cancellation of his engagements to speak on the campus of the Oregon State Agricultural College, according to information sent the American Civil Liberties Union by Roswell P. Barnes of the committee on militarism in education.

Two professors who had planned to have Mr. Page address their classes were advised to cancel the arrangements. They complied, as did also a committee composed of the Y. M. C. A. secretary, the Y. W. C. A. secretary, and two student pastors, who had arranged for the meeting on the campus. Many students attended the meeting in the church.

It is charged that persons connected with the college not only secured cancellation of Mr. Page's engagements to speak but made every attempt to suppress news as to how and why the cancellation took place.

The New Plays

"DER LEBENDE LEICHMAN" (The Living Corpse) by Tolstoy will be put on Monday night at the Cosmopolitan Theatre, as the final production of the Reinhardt season. Moissi and Helene Thimig will play the leading roles.

"CARRY ON," a new play by Owen Davis, will open at the Theatre Masque on Monday, with Berton Churchill, Beatrice Terry and Flora Sheffield in the cast.

"WE NEVER LEARN," by Daisy Wolf, at the Eltinge Theatre Monday night, with Estelle Winwood, Elizabeth Risdon and Charles Trowbridge in the cast.

"CAPONSACCHI" by Arthur Goodrich and Rose A. Palmer will be revived by Walter Hampden Tuesday night at Hampden's Theatre.

"THE QUEEN'S HUSBAND," a comedy by Robert E. Sherwood at the Playhouse Wednesday night with Roland Young heading the cast.

"SO AM I," a comedy by C. M. Selling, from the Italian by Camillo Scialoi, will open Thursday night at the Comedy Theatre. The cast includes: Betty Linley, Vernon Steele, Louise Carter and Walter Kingsford.

"THE MYSTERY MAN," a melodrama by Morris Ankrum and Vincent Duffy at the Bayes Thursday night.

"57 BOWERY," by Edward Locke, Thursday night at Wallack's Theatre.

DRAMA

Arliss as the Jew of Venice

Superb Performance of One of Most Difficult of Shakespearean Roles

IT has been said that Hamlet is actor-proof; even the worst actor can get something out of the melancholy Dane. But Shylock, next to King Lear, is the most difficult part written by the Bard of Avon. None but the most resourceful and technically trained histrionic artist ought to assay the role.

The number of first rate Shylocks of the past century can be counted on the fingers of one hand—with some to spare. Booth, Irving, Mansfield have stood alone as successful Shylocks—until Monday night George Arliss unquestionably took his place with them.

His performance was vastly superior to the recent performance of David Warfield, whose Shylock never seemed to rise above a caricature of an East Side pawn broker, and far transcends the performances of E. H. Southern or Robert B. Mantell.

Of the Shylocks of Booth and Irving this reviewer can rely only upon the reports of their contemporaries. Of the great Shylocks only the performance of Richard Mansfield—sardonic, cynical, scholarly, technically masterly—is within our memory.

In the scene where the Jew denounces the Christians as slave holders and hypocrites, Arliss was reminiscent of Mansfield, while his utter dejection at the close of the trial scene before Portia sounded a note of despair that cannot be surpassed. Most actors overdo this scene and have recourse to grotesque wailing or ranting. No such note marred the performance of Arliss.

The achievement is particularly noteworthy inasmuch as it is the first Shakespearean role Arliss ever acted since he became a star, although he had long years of Shakespearean training in British companies before he first came to America as leading man for Mrs. Fiske in a series of Ibsen plays.

The play itself is of historical interest, because it is one of the few well-known plays written by Shakespeare that has for its chief roles characters other than royalty or nobility. The loan-monger is depicted as an unscrupulous, revengeful creature, while the merchants are portrayed as of a higher calibre, although they are berated for their slave-holding practices in satiric lines placed in the mouth of the Jew. Shakespeare, the feudal dramatist, takes as his theme a struggle between the merchant capitalists and the loan-mongers—both a part of the rising bourgeoisie—and makes a play of it. His sarcastic references to each of these new classes reveals the contempt in which tradesmen and money lenders were held by the declining nobility of the feudal system.

Usually "The Merchant of Venice" is a dull play because of the inability of modern performers to handle it. In the hands of George Arliss and his company, however, it is one of the best productions now on Broadway.

Next to the performance of Arliss was that of his leading lady, Peggy Wood, only recently a musical comedy star. Her interpretation of Portia placed her, at one stroke, in the front ranks of American actresses. Always an excellent actress, the role of Portia gives her an opportunity to display some of her remarkable talents to better advantage than heretofore.

As Antonio, Leonard Willey, was rather stilted and seemed somewhat uncomfortable in Shakespearean regalia, while the Bassanio of Murray Kendall was far from convincing, probably also owing to his unfamiliarity with Shakespearean roles. Also effective was the work of Hope Cary as Jessica, the daughter of Shylock.

The weak points in the presentation at the Broadhurst Theatre are conspicuous because of the high standard of the cast in general. Arliss is not one of those stars who surrounds himself with fourth-raters in order that he may shine more brilliantly, but has always appeared with the most competent support available. His "Merchant of Venice" is no exception to his practice.

—H. M. W.

The noted Scotch comedian, Harry Lauder, begins an engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Monday night, January 30. This is again to be his farewell tour.

The Shuberts will bring Mitz back to Broadway during the week of January 30, in her musical comedy, "The Madcap," which has been on tour since April. Maurice Rubens wrote the music.

MUSIC

American Opera Will Present Cadman's "Sunset Trail" This Tuesday

Charles Wakefield Cadman's "Sunset Trail" will be given its local premiere by the American Opera Company Tuesday evening, on a double bill with Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci." The same bill will be repeated, with several changes in cast, on Thursday and Saturday evenings. Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" will open the week Monday evening and be repeated on Wednesday evening and on Saturday afternoon. Gounod's "Faust" will be given Wednesday matinee and on Friday evening. Frank St. Leger and Eugene Goossens will conduct next week.

"The Sunset Trail" was given its first operatic presentation in Rochester last December under the direction of Vladimir Rosing. The text is by Gilbert Moyle and has altogether to do with redskins. Clifford Newhall, George Fleming Houston, John Gilbert and Frederik J. Roberts are the principal singers.

PHILHARMONIC.

Bernardino Molinari conducts the Philharmonic Orchestra for the last time Sunday afternoon at Carnegie Hall and turns over the baton to Arturo Toscanini who will direct through the remainder of the season, which ends on April 1. Mr. Molinari's program consists of Rossini's Overture to "Tancredi," Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, Corelli's Suite, opus 5, Martucci's Novellotta, Debussy's "L'Isle Joyeuse," Verdi's Overture to "I Vespri Siciliani," and Wagner's "Tannhauser" Overture.

Toscanini opens his season at Carnegie Hall Thursday night, with the following program: Overture to "Le Baruffe Chiozzotte," Sinigaglia; Symphony No. 2, Brahms; Pastoral D'Ete and Pacific 231, Honegger; and the "Enigma" Variations of Sir Ed.

SHIRLEY VERNON.

Plays an Oboe recital at the Guild Theatre this Sunday afternoon.

Leon Goossens will make his debut in an Oboe recital at the Guild Theatre this Sunday afternoon.

Szigeti will give his violin recital Monday night in Carnegie Hall. The program includes: Sonata in A Major, Tartini; Sonata No. 11, Albert Ruzel; Sonata in C Major, Bach; a group of Rumanian folk dances and a composition by Paganini and Milhand.

The Stringwood Ensemble will give its only local recital at Town Hall Tuesday evening. It will present the Beethoven clarinet trio in B flat major, the Tanciev string quartet No. 2, the Goossens suite, impressions by Mijta Stillman and Prokofieff's sketch on Two Jewish Themes.

LECTURES AND FORUMS.

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

AT COOPER UNION (4th ST. and ASTOR PLACE) At 8 o'clock

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22nd
MR. JOHN COWPER POWYS
"The Soul of Man in 1927."

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24th
MR. T. SWANN HARDING
"A Scientific Challenge to Absolutism."

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27th
MR. EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
The Psychology of the American Public—The Psychology of the Generation Which Made Barium Possible.

ADMISSION FREE.
Open Forum Discussion.

Muhlenberg Branch Library

(209 WEST 23rd STREET) At 8 o'clock

MONDAY, JANUARY 22nd
DR. HELEN D. LOCKWOOD
Tools and the Man—The American Pioneer Whitman and Mark Twain.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25th
DR. SCOTT BUCHANAN
Mathematical Thought—Algebra: From Mesopotamia to Euclid.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26th
DR. E. G. SPAULDING
Questions People Expect a Philosopher to Answer—Are Individuality and Personality the Same?

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28th
DR. RICHARD P. McKEON
Some Questions for Pilate—"The Captivity of this Body: How is Thinking Relevant?"

Tomorrow Night 8 o'clock

H. M. WICKS

"THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE"

A study of American Imperialism in Latin America; the political scene in Havana; and the purposes of the Wall Street delegation to the Pan-American conference.

WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM

108 East 14th Street
Admission 25c.
NEXT SUNDAY: Herbert Zann will speak on "When War Comes."

LABOR TEMPLE 14th Street & Second Ave.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 22nd

5 P. M.—Lecture
Dr. G. P. Brock—"Elmer Gantry," by Sinclair Lewis.

7:15 P. M.—Am. Int. Church
Dr. E. B. Chaffee—"Dance Civilization Needs Religion"

8:30 P. M.—Forum
John Haynes Holmes on "Gandhi and the Present Situation in India."

Tomorrow night at 8:30 sharp

E. JACOBSON

"Modern Literature as an Anti-Revolutionary Force"

BRONX OPEN FORUM

2075 Clinton Ave. (near E. 130 St.)

NEXT SUNDAY—A. Bittelmann will compare "Moscow and Geneva."

Under the auspices of the BRONX WORKERS' SCHOOL.

"Interference" at the Empire Theatre passed its hundredth performance this week. The English melodrama will continue at the Empire until January 30, when it moves to the Lyceum Theatre to make way for Pauline Lord in "Salvation."

ARTURO TOSCANINI



The noted Italian conductor is about to conduct the Philharmonic, opening his season with the orchestra Thursday night at Carnegie Hall.

ward Elgar. The program will be repeated on Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall.

Sunday afternoon, January 29, the orchestra, under Toscanini, will play at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Ossip Gabrilowitch will make his second and final appearance as guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra this Sunday afternoon in Mecca Auditorium. Immediately following, the orchestra will start on a two weeks' tour under the direction of Walter Damrosch. Sunday's program will include: Symphony in C major, Haydn; Third Symphony in C minor (The Divine Poem), Scriabin; Nocturnes, Debussy; Overture, Academic Festival, Brahms.

John Erskine will appear with the New York Symphony as soloist at two of its tour concerts. The tour will take in twelve cities: Northampton, Schenectady, Utica, Rochester, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Ann Arbor, Buffalo, Baltimore and Wilmington. The next concert in New York will be in Carnegie Hall Friday, February 10, with Walter Damrosch beginning his four weeks' period as guest conductor.

Music Notes

Mildred Dilling, harpist, will give her recital at Steinway Hall, Tuesday evening.

This Sunday evening, at the Gallo Theatre, the Fay Foster Trio will give a concert of costume songs and ballads, assisted by the Harry Fagin String Quartette.

Leon Goossens will make his debut in an Oboe recital at the Guild Theatre this Sunday afternoon.

Szigeti will give his violin recital Monday night in Carnegie Hall. The program includes: Sonata in A Major, Tartini; Sonata No. 11, Albert Ruzel; Sonata in C Major, Bach; a group of Rumanian folk dances and a composition by Paganini and Milhand.

The Stringwood Ensemble will give its only local recital at Town Hall Tuesday evening. It will present the Beethoven clarinet trio in B flat major, the Tanciev string quartet No. 2, the Goossens suite, impressions by Mijta Stillman and Prokofieff's sketch on Two Jewish Themes.

AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Presents

PORGY

A FOLK PLAY
BY DUBOISE AND DOROTHY HEWARD
REPUBLIC THEATRE, West 42nd St. Evs. 8:40
Matinee Wed. and Sat., 2:40

BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 23
THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.

EUGENE O'NEILL'S

MARCO MILLIONS

Week of Jan. 30: "THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA"
Week of Feb. 6: "MARCO MILLIONS"
GUILD THEATRE, WEST 52nd ST. Evs. 8:30
Mat.-Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE TUESDAY EVENING

RUDOLPH H. WURLITZER Presents
PROFESSOR LEO

THEREMIN

In His First American Concert Demonstration of
"MUSIC FROM THE ETHER"

The music is produced by free movements of the hands, without touching an instrument.
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Winter Garden Even. 8:30. Mats. 2:30.

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Artists & Models

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller with Rex Cherryman

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, W. 58 ST.
Mats. Wed. and Sat.

LAST WEEK 4 WALLS
with Muni Wisenfreund
Boston, Feb. 16—Phila., March 5

WINTHROP AMES presents
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S

ESCAPE with LESLIE HOWARD
Theat. W. 46th St. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:40

Broadhurst Theat. W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

GEORGE ARLISS
in THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

ANTI-WAR

The ENEMY

ASTOR Theatre, B'way at 45th St.
Twice Daily, 2:30-8:30.

ERLANGER'S Theat. W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat.

THE MERRY MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN

with GEORGE M. COHAN

Music and Concerts

PHILHARMONIC

MOLINARI, Guest Conductor.
Carnegie Hall, This Sun. Aft. at 3:00
Rozini—Debussy—Corelli—Mantucci—Debussy—Verdi—Wagner.

TOSCANINI, Conductor.
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Evs. Jan. 25, 8:30
Friday Afternoon, Jan. 27, at 2:30
SINIGALLIA—BRAHMS
MONTEGGER—ELGAR
Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway)

Carnegie Hall, Mon. Evs. Jan. 23, 8:30

Only N. Y. Recital This Season.
(Baldwin)

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Evs. Jan. 24, 8:30

GITTA

Pianist, Only N.Y. Recital. (Steinway)

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

AMERICAN OPERA COMPANY
1st N. Y. SEASON, SUNG IN ENGLISH
GALLO THEATRE, Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30
54th W. of B'way. PHONE COL. 1140
Mon., Wed. Evs., Sat. Mat., 8:30
Tues. & Fri. Evs., Wed. Mat., Marriage of Figaro
Thurs. & Sat. Evs. Mme. Butterfly

R.S. MOSS THEATRES

CAMEO NOW

The People's Choice at Century Theatre

Will Rogers in "A TEXAS STEER"

WILL ROGERS in "A TEXAS STEER"

ALSO OTHER SCREEN FEATURES—STARTS SAT. JAN. 28th

"THE PRIVATE LIFE OF HELEN OF TROY"

B'WAY AT 45th ST. BEGINNING

On the Screen.

GEORGE JESSEL

In the Picture Comedy

GINSBERG THE GREAT

GUS EDWARDS

"THE STAR-MAKER"

RITZ-CARLTON NIGHTS

OTHER KEITH-ALBEE ACTS

DRACULA

FULTON 4th Way, 45 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"BETTER THAN THE BAT"

Music and Concerts

N.Y. Symphony

Ossip Gabrilowitch Guest conductor

MECCA AUDITORIUM

TURN YOUR EYES TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

By JAY LOVESTONE.

One of the most important events in the life of the Workers (Communist) Party and an occasion of basic importance for the entire American labor movement, is the coming full meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party. This Plenum is of infinitely more importance than most of the full meetings of the Central Executive Committee meetings held to date.

The country is face to face with a severe economic recession. The statistics of the employers' agencies and the government do not give the real picture of the dreadful conditions to which millions of workers are now subject. In America there are no un-

employment statistics. We can only conjecture at the real extent of unemployment. But the situation is apparently so acute, that even the conservative Boston Central Labor Union is compelled to admit that there are, in the city of Boston, at least 50,000 unemployed in addition to the normally unemployed mass of workers. Chicago has longer bread lines than at any time since 1913. New York lodging houses are more crowded than ever before.

The primary question to be dealt with at this Plenum of the Central Committee will be the economic recession in the country and the tasks growing out of it for the workers. Crisis Demands Action.

The severe crisis in the trade unions, the challenge of the big capi-

talists to the very right of trade unions, even of craft unions, to exist, will be among the main problems dealt with by the Central Committee in its deliberations.

The question of labor party will receive most thorough consideration. For some months, the party has been laying the basis for an energetic campaign for a Labor Party or at least a United Labor Ticket in 1938. Reports of the field organizers will be forthcoming and a discussion will be held on a very concrete basis. Every District in the country will be represented at this Plenum. The Party's participation in the 1938 elections will be carefully prepared.

The problem of the increasing war danger, the murderous assault of

American imperialism against the Nicaraguan masses struggling for freedom from the clutches of Wall Street, the sinister plans being laid by the imperialist gang to destroy the revolutionary movement in China and to fasten upon the Chinese people a regime of militarists and imperialists serving as agents of big business will be dealt with in a most thorough manner by the reporters at the Plenum.

Unions Main Question.

Naturally, the trade union question will be the central question examined by the comrades from the field and the Political Committee. The report of the Political Committee will deal at length with the role of American

imperialism, and such basic problems confronting the workers as the present economic recession, the tasks of building a Labor Party, the best methods of fighting the war danger and liquidating the illusions of pacifism, the question of the united front in relation to such organizations as the Socialist Party, the I. W. W., and labor organizations in general, as well as the development of the Party's activities among the Negro masses and the women workers.

The Youth problem will be reported on at length by the representative of the Young Workers (Communist) League.

A special feature of the deliberations of the Central Committee meeting will be a detailed report on the

struggle of the Trotskyist Opposition to the policies of the Communist International and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, policies which have been endorsed unanimously by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party.

Special Conference.

At the conclusion of the Plenum, there will be held a special conference on organization and agitprop work. Here the practical activities of the Party will be discussed in detail and plans laid for intensification of Party work.

Since the convention, the Party has gained over 1,000 new members. This is especially welcome in the face of tremendous difficulties confronting the Party. It is interesting to note

that the Socialist Party, at the same time, has been losing the few members it once pretended to have. The gain of new membership is growing every month. The dues payments for this month are now much higher than at any month since reorganization, despite the fact that the unemployment situation is weighing down heavily upon our Party ranks. The Party already has practically as many members as it did on the eve of the reorganization. In the Workers Clubs, in which the Party's influence is decisive, we now have from two to three times as many members as we previously had in the Party as a whole.

Members of the Party in good standing will be admitted to the sessions of the Central Committee.

Labor Houses and Big Contractors' Profits Cause Storm Wreckage

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—Ohio was checking its losses today resulting from the tornado-like storm that swept through the southern part of the state late yesterday.

One person, A. R. Kruger, a salesman, is known to have been killed. Property damage is estimated at close to a million dollars.

The freak storm cut across the Kentucky line and carried destruction into the interior of that state. A score of persons were reported injured in the Louisville district. No fatalities occurred, but property damage was high. Poor construction of workers' homes and public buildings built by contractors suffered most.

Diamonds and Whisky

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Fifty million dollars worth of diamonds is annually smuggled into New York port by an international smuggling ring, as well as liquor and other commodities, Assistant Secretary Seymour Lowman of the treasury reports.

Lowman had denied Rep. Fiorello LaGuardia's charges regarding the wholesale import of liquor under the protection of cancelled customs stamps. Because LaGuardia persisted in giving considerable publicity to his evidence, Lowman was forced to investigate.

No Amnesty for Workers

The amnesty for military prisoners which has been announced with great pomp in Bucharest does not effect the status of any imprisoned workers or peasants, reports from the Rumanian capital state. Many of the Rumanian political prisoners are peasants who have been jailed for attempting to take over portions of untitled land. Others are workers and peasants who have resisted the government's terror in the provinces.

THEY STILL SMUGGLE

Four hundred thousand dollars worth of liquor was seized aboard the trawler Standard Coaster in the Arthur Kill yesterday by a coast guard patrol boat.

Must Build Labor Party to Fight Strike-Breaking Government

By A. JAKIRA.

"So long and to the extent that I can speak for the government of the United States, I will use the power of the government to prevent the labor unions of the country from destroying the open shop."

THESE were the words of Attorney General Daugherty when he applied for an injunction against the Railroad Shoppers in 1922. Daugherty outlined the policy of the United States government towards organized labor and the Open Shop. This policy remains in force to this day.

One need not point to Colorado where all modern methods of warfare are used by the government against the striking miners, where miners are slaughtered like cattle, just because they would not submit to slave wages and working conditions.

State Helps Employers Out. As in Colorado, the government is openly and brazenly taking the side of the operators in the bituminous war in Pennsylvania and Ohio. We will let ex-Governor Pinchot, who was until recently himself part of this governmental machinery, expose the role of the government in this strike.

At the A. F. of L. Conference in Pittsburgh on Nov. 14, Pinchot had the following to say on this subject:

"There has been little attempt by the government in the United States to harass employers in labor disputes, but there has been much bludgeoning of labor. . . . In strikes and suspensions in the mines before my time, the State took the side of the employer as a matter of course."

Sheriffs As Agents of Open Shoppers. The present bituminous strike, or rather lockout, was declared on April 1st. While the representatives of the Miners' Union were still sitting with the coal operators at the round table in sunny Florida negotiating a new agreement, the sheriffs of Allegheny and Washington counties, with the full knowledge of the coal operators and under their direct orders, were busy posting proclamations prohibiting union mass meetings near the mines and stopping all mass picketing. Sheriff Abbot of Washington County, it is worth while noting, was elected to office on the Republican ticket as a "friend of labor."

Phil Murray, Vice President of the

United Mine Workers of America, in a speech at the A. F. of L. Conference in Pittsburgh, had the following to say about the State Police and the coal strike:

"State policemen are manning every strike-breaking mine in Western Pennsylvania, and the same is true of Central Pennsylvania. Many of them live in Company houses and ride around in the automobiles of the superintendents. They ride their horses among women and children, they arrest people and hale them before local magistrates, testify against them and do everything that is done by strike breakers to hamper the mine workers' organization."

Considering that Murray is one of the most reactionary labor leaders in this country, his remarks need no further comment by us. It is worth while adding that the hordes of the state police, better known as the Pennsylvania Cossacks, invaded not only the organized fields of Western and Central Pennsylvania, but they also marched into the unorganized fields of Fayette County to sound a warning to the coke miners that no sympathetic strike will be tolerated.

The "Yellow Dogs"

Even a more striking illustration of the role of the government as a union-breaking agency in the present coal struggle is the institution of the Coal and Iron Police, better known as the "yellow dogs." They receive their authority from the governor of the state, but are being paid by and are directly responsible to the coal operators. They are the private army of the employers, authorized by the government and used in a most brutal manner against the workers.

The Courts—Tools of the Coal Operators.

The role of the judicial branch of our government in this great industrial dispute is best illustrated by the sweeping injunctions issued against the union men, both in Western and Central Pennsylvania.

The injunction of Federal Judge Schoonmaker is a model of class justice in America. This injunction practically outlaws the United Mine Workers of America. It goes a step

further. It even restrains the National Surety Company from supplying bonds to the various miners who

Instructions for Lenin Meetings

To all Lenin Memorial Arrangements Committees, To all district organizers, city organizers, etc.:

All comrades responsible for the arrangements and conduct of the Lenin memorial meetings throughout the country will please note the following decisions of the National Organization Department:

1. At all Lenin memorial meetings the principle speaker must make the appeal for membership. The Lenin memorial meeting is a starting point for the Lenin Memorial and Ruthenberg Memorial Membership and DAILY WORKER Drive that will last from Lenin Memorial to Ruthenberg Memorial, March 2nd.

The appeal must be made on the basis of the activity of our Party in various campaigns. Every effort must be made to see to it that the appeal is well organized in advance, the application cards are distributed, and that they are collected before the end of the meeting.

Special emphasis must be given to the fact that all those who are unemployed or on strike will be admitted without any initiation fee.

2. DAILY WORKER DRIVE. There must be at least one of the speakers or an additional comrade who is not on the regular list of speakers who shall make an appeal for The DAILY WORKER as part of the general drive for The DAILY WORKER and take up an appeal for subscriptions.

The Central Executive Committee expects all comrades to cooperate in carrying out the above tasks.

ORGANIZATION DEPT.

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by good Republican judges.

In these communities the Labor Party received a high vote, in many instances higher than the vote received by either one of the old parties, despite the sabotage of the labor officials.

These instances, while still isolated, must be made general.

A Labor Party must be built as a first step towards mobilizing the workers against strike-breaking bosses' government.

Evidence Before Grand Jury of Blacklist by Poughkeepsie Bosses

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The investigation of the "Labor blacklist" said to be maintained by the Manufacturers Association has been started by the Grand Jury.

A workman, Frank Gonzales, the mayor and his sister Mrs. Harry S. Bock were among the first to appear before the jury. The offices of the association were occupied by District Attorney Allen S. Reynolds who has taken possession of the records, or what is left of them. The mayor in his campaign speeches promised investigation.

CAMDEN, Jan. 20.—Five dwellings in the foreign workers' section of this city were destroyed by fire of undetermined origin yesterday. Workers' families were forced to flee half dressed and two small Italian children were overcome by smoke.

Chicago Forum Calls Bosses Feudal; Sees Fascist America Soon

CHICAGO, Jan. 20. (FP).—Serfdom of labor with feudal overlordship by the employer is the main trend in industrial relations today, it was agreed by two of the three speakers at the Chicago Forum Jan. 15.

John Frey, secretary of the A. F. of L. metal trades department, declared that unless labor is conceded the right to organize freely, and this does not seem to be the case, the employer will become the unquestioned ruler over the workers.

Harry G. Clarke, a Cleveland industrial engineer representing the capitalists, contributed nothing to the discussion except the abstract argument about rights.

It appeared from the discussion and questions that industrial democracy is hardly considered among even the dreams of present day America, but that some sort of employer fascism will prevail in this country before long.

False Arrest Charged

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20.—Rather than pay a poll tax of \$1.65 several months ago De Witt Sellie of Avon went to jail. After 6 hours of prison life Sellie decided to pay and was released. Now he is suing the tax collector and deputy tax collector for \$10,000 each, charging false arrest and abusive treatment.

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Greetings

from

The Slovak
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Why We Honor Lenin

TODAY the advanced sections of the workers in all countries of the world assemble in monster meetings to do honor to the memory of Vladimir Ilyitch Ulyanov, whose name, because of the necessity to evade the czarist police was changed to "Lenin." Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin is now honored by the conscious working class of the world as the greatest figure of the present historic period, as the leader of a mass force which is in the course of transforming by its victorious struggle the entire character of human civilization.

In honoring Lenin we do not worship a dead man, nor aimlessly ponder over memories of deeds and events lost in the shadows of the past. In Lenin's memory we honor a concrete form of living action of today.

We honor Lenin today because it is thru the theoretical and concrete teachings of Lenin, and thru the continuation of the actions of which he was the leader, and thru the great world organization of revolution of which he was the creative genius, that we can bring the working class into the revolutionary action which will give it the rulership of the world and thus the power to create a new and higher civilization.

We honor Lenin because only by living action can Lenin be honored.

We honor Lenin because the word "Lenin" means, in concrete application, the support of the American workers for Sandino in the heroic stand of the Nicaraguan workers and peasants against United States imperialism.

Because "Lenin" means in concrete application of the term to the minds of the masses of the world today—the support by the entire world of toilers of the Chinese revolution.

Because Lenin can be honored only if we throw ourselves into the most energetic support to the last ditch of the Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Colorado mine workers against both the open enemies and the traitors who are officials of the Miners' Union.

We honor Lenin because Lenin can be honored only by tirelessly, doggedly, optimistically, and in the end successfully fighting thru to a complete and undisputed victory of the cause of Labor thruout the world on an international scale as well as in each separate country.

To honor Lenin means, in terms of action, to organize the entire organizable working class into powerful and treason-free labor unions, and to bring these into action, not solely for partial victories in isolated disputes, but also to support and to be the foundation of the political struggle for complete victory which means the overthrow of capitalism. To honor Lenin means to fight at every ditch and every cross-road, in every shop, mine and factory for every inch of disputed ground in the day-to-day struggle of Labor against capital—even the pettiest dispute over the most "trivial" matter.

Translated into action, the honoring of Lenin in the tens of thousands of mass meetings which are occurring in the world today means the rallying of millions of workers and farmers to defend their own cause in its living embodiment as the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. It means to defend the toiling masses of the world against the coming imperialist war, to rally those masses to transform the coming imperialist war into a war between the classes for the purpose of liberating the oppressed classes and the colonial peoples from the rule of the imperialists—the creation of still more socialist soviet republics on the ruins of capitalist states.

To honor Lenin today means to bring tens and hundreds of thousands of partly conscious workers to understand and repudiate the treachery of the social-democratic parties which are agents of the bourgeoisie in the ranks of the workers.

To honor Lenin today means to build the organization of which Lenin's strong hand laid the cornerstone—the Communist Party.

It means to guard as the priceless and indispensable treasure of the working class, the revolutionary theory and practice of Marxism—the life-giving revolutionary culture and tactics of struggle which is Marxism-Leninism.

To honor Lenin is to defend this indispensable and invincible weapon of the workers' revolution from all comers—no matter who they may be, whether the social-democrats who lie and intrigue openly for the bourgeoisie against the working class, or whether be renegades who lose confidence in the revolutionary cause and try to undermine the Party and the International of Lenin from within, as the Trotskyists try.

Honoring Lenin today means adhering unflinchingly to the revolutionary theory, practice and organization of Marx and Lenin—which is and can only be embodied in the great world party of revolution—the Communist International.

Honoring Lenin today means untiring work for the realization of his teachings in three decisive fields of Communist theory and practice:

Struggle for the union of the oppressed colonial peoples and the working class of the imperialist nations for the overthrow of world imperialism.

Struggle for the building of the unions into organs of revolutionary struggle—as weapons of the whole working class and as major instruments of the proletarian state power.

Struggle for the alliance of the workers and farmers against the capitalists and their government.

To honor Lenin is to fight unceasingly for these objectives, to turn these instruments to the political struggle, the revolutionary struggle for the liberation and the victory of the masses. Long live the memory and the work of our leader, our teacher, our fighter, Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin!

Long live his revolutionary party—The Workers (Communist) Party of America!

Long live the international of Lenin—the Communist International!

And only in action can Lenin be honored.

THE "LEWIS" GUN



Not only machine guns but expulsions of militants, created elections and separate agreements are the operators' weapons against the miners.

Lenin Speaks to Peasant Deputies

(The following is an open letter to the delegates of the All-Russian Soviet of the peasant deputies. The first All-Russian Congress of Peasant Deputies was held on May 17, 1917.)

By V. I. LENIN.

COMRADES, peasant deputies;

The Central Committee of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party (Bolshevik) to which I have the honor to belong, wished to give me authority to represent our Party at the Peasant Congress. As until now, illness has prevented me from fulfilling this commission, I take the liberty of addressing this open letter to you, in order to greet the All-Russian Union of the Peasantry and briefly point out the far-reaching differences of opinion which separate our party from that of the "Social Revolutionaries" and of the "Mensheviks."

These deep-reaching differences of opinion concern three highly important questions, those of the land, of war and of the national construction.

The whole land must belong to the peasants. All landed property must be handed over to the peasants without any compensation. This is clear. The question in dispute is: Shall the peasants take possession of the land at once, without paying rent to the landowners and without waiting until the National Assembly is called, or shall they not?

Our Party holds the point of view that the peasants should adopt the former plan and recommends the peasants settled in a district to take possession of the land at once, to carry out these measures as systematically as possible, in no circumstances to permit any destruction of property and to use every effort to increase the production of grain and meat, for our soldiers at the front are suffering terribly from hunger. The National Assembly will work out the final laws with regard to the soil. Preliminary regulations must, however, be made by the local organizations at once, before the spring-sowing; for our provisional government, the government of the landowners and capitalists, is postponing calling the Constituent Assembly and has not yet announced a date for which it will be summoned.

THE provisional measures can only be taken by the local organizations. The cultivation of the fields is absolutely essential. The majority of the resident peasants will know how best to administer and work the soil systematically. This work must be managed by them in order to improve the provisioning of the soldiers at the front. For this reason it is out of the question to wait until the Constituent Assembly is called. We do not in any way dispute the right of the National Assembly to determine in detail the final laws regarding the handing over of the land to the whole people and the forms of its administration. For the time being, however, now, this spring, the peasants on the spot must themselves take the initiative. The soldiers at the front can and must send delegates to the villages.

Further, a close alliance between the urban proletariat and the poorest peasants (semi-proletarians) is necessary if the whole land is to be placed in the hands of the workers. Without such an alliance it is impossible to defeat the capitalists, but

unless they are defeated the transference of the land into the hands of the people will not remove the distress of the people. The soil cannot be eaten, and it is impossible, without money, without means, to get hold of tools, cattle and seed for sowing. The peasants must not put their trust in the capitalists nor in the rich peasants (for they are capitalists too) but only in the urban proletariat. In alliance with the latter, the poor peasants can insist on the land, the railways, the banks and the factories being recognized as the property of all workers. If, however, we are satisfied to hand over the land to the people, misery and distress will not be abolished.

IN some districts of Russia, the workers are introducing a kind of supervision (control) of the factories. This supervision on the part of the workers greatly benefits the peasants, for in this way production is increased and the products become cheaper. The peasants, to the best of their ability, support this action of the workers, and refuse to believe the calumnies spread by the capitalists against the workers.

The second question is that of the war.

This war is a war of conquest. The capitalists of all countries are carrying it on in order to make conquests and to increase their own profits. This war can and will bring nothing but destruction, horror, devastation and brutalization of the working people. The party of the class-conscious workers and the poorest peasants, that is our party, condemns this war; it is above supporting the capitalists of any country, it is attempting to bring about an end to the war as quickly as possible by overthrowing the capitalists in all countries, by kindling the proletarian world revolution.

Ten of the ministers in our present provisional government belong to the parties of the large landowners and capitalists, six to the parties of the "Narodniki" (socialist-revolutionaries) and the Mensheviks. In our opinion, the Social-Revolutionaries and the Mensheviks are committing a serious and fatal mistake in taking part in the government of the capitalists and altogether being prepared to support it. Men like Zeretilli and Tchernov hope to persuade the capitalists to put an end to this criminal war of conquest as soon as possible. The leaders of the Narodniki and the Mensheviks are in error; for in reality, they are helping the capitalists to prepare a new offensive against Germany, that means they are helping to prolong the war and to multiply tenfold the terrible sufferings of the Russian people caused by the war.

WE are convinced that the capitalists of all countries are deceiving the people, they promise an early and a just peace and nevertheless prolong the war of conquest. The Russian capitalists, who were supreme in the old provisional government and who have the new government in their hands, even refused to publish the secret predatory treaties concluded by the former czar, Nicholas Romanoff with the capitalists of England, France and other countries; treaties from which it is evident that it was intended to rob the Turks of Constantinople, the Austrians of Galicia, the Turks of Armenia, etc. The provisional government has recognized these treaties and is continuing to recognize them. In the opinion of our

Party, these treaties are just as criminal as are those of the German imperial capitalists—and their bandit Kaiser William and his accomplices.

The blood of the workers and peasants shall not flow in order that these predatory aims of the capitalists may be realized.

This terrible war must be terminated as soon as possible—not by a separate peace with Germany but by a general peace, not by a peace concluded by the capitalists but by one forced on the capitalists by the working masses. There is only one way to do this, that of transferring the whole power of the state into the hands of the Soviets of the Deputies of the Workers, Soldiers and Peasants in Russia and other countries. Such Soviets alone are capable of putting an end to the frauds of the capitalists and of preventing the capitalists from prolonging the war.

This brings me to the third and last question I raised, that of the form of government.

RUSSIA must be a democratic republic. Even the majority of the landowners and capitalists agree to this, they who were always in favor of the monarchy, but have not realized that the people of Russia will never admit of the monarchy being reestablished. The capitalists are now exerting every effort to make the republic as similar as possible to the monarchy, so that, at any given moment, the monarchy can be restored (we have examples enough of this sort of thing in many countries). For this reason, the capitalists wish to maintain the staff of officials who are above people and under the command of generals and officers. Unless, however, the generals and officers are chosen by the people, they will certainly be recruited from the class of capitalists and landowners. This we know from the experiences of all the republics in the world.

Death All in the Day's Work in the Anthracite

By ED FALKOWSKI.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., (FP) Jan. 20.—When the colliery whistle sounded the morning call to work, Walter Kazier, together with nearly 150,000 other hard coal miners, yawned, chasing away sleep. Boiling coffee sent an aroma through the house. Going to the kitchen he found a wife, still sleepy, packing his tin can and filling his bottle. For Kazier was a miner and it was nearly time to leave for work.

Kazier heard the gumbots of many miners squeal along the gray pavement as he beat his own way to the Luke Fidler Colliery, as he had done for many years. Some lamps moved through the dull mist, for the mornings in winter are heavy gray. Miners were carrying their mine-lamps, dimly burning through the gloom.

But all this was usual to him, and he never noticed it. Never thought more of his wife, or of his eight children, left at home. Thought nothing of the hulking breaker, and when he huddled himself upon the cage, one of ten other silent miners whose coal-lamps were fastened about their breasts with safety pins, he was dropped into the mine. It was the day's most ordinary incident, and Kazier, like the others, never noticed that.

While Walter Kazier, now 55 years

old, and near the end of the rope, was working away at his breast of coal, things seemed normal. They were normal, too, and the fact that a few tons of rock loosened from the reef above him and crushed him to death, was normal too. For our idea of what "normal" is, varies from place to place.

So Walter Kazier lay under a pile of heavy sulphur rock, just as dead as any miner could be, and a few hours later his fellows got him out. Walter's normal day was ended forever. The news ran up and down the gangways, reaching into the breasts. "Old Walter is killed." "Killed is he? Too bad!" murmured the lamps that groped in darkness.

Kazier's body was brought home to his wife and eight tots. Just another normal item in the year's anthracite budget!

The same day Emil LeHage, 33 years old, of Shenandoah, was crushed to death under a fall at the Locust Mountain Colliery.

DISCIPLINE FOR "MAJOR."

Charged with representing himself as an aviation major, and cashing worthless checks thereby, Hamilton Gill, 30, said to have made and lost a fortune in Wall Street, has been held in \$2,500 bail before U. S. Commissioner Epstein in Brooklyn.

By Fred Ellis

SPARKS from the NEWS

THERE is a strike of 9,000 shoe workers in Haverhill. The strike is of greater importance than its numbers would indicate. First of all, this strike is part of a movement of resistance to wage cuts. This movement is making headway in certain industries under very difficult conditions. Secondly, the strike is a revolt of the rank and file of the workers, not only against the wage-slashing attempts of the employers, but also against the destructive, traitorous practices of the official labor leadership.

It is interesting to note that the attorney for the union is a Boston socialist, Mr. Bereak. Mr. Bereak is supposed to defend the interests of the workers. He is now working overtime to prevent the workers from striking. In a bit of advice given by him to the workers the other day when they went out in protest against the wage cuts, Mr. Bereak told them substantially as follows: "The ice is too thin, you can't go skating. The water is too cold, you can't go fishing. The only thing you can do is stay on your job. Don't strike."

Small wonder then that the Haverhill "Gazette," a capitalist paper, calls upon the workers to carry out the advice of their counsel. It is a basic fact, in reality an axiom of the class struggle today, that the fraudulent Socialists are not prepared to fight for even the smallest measures making for the alleviation of the conditions of the workers. It is not only that they are unable to fight for the revolution, this in itself, of course, condemns them as enemies of the working class—but they are not ready to do anything at all which makes for the mobilization of the workers in struggle against the capitalist class and its government. This is an indelible feature of the socialist party today. The socialist party has dropped every pretence of excuse for its speaking as a party of the workers, even in the most limited sense. In every struggle in the labor movement today it is lined up with the forces of reaction against the working class. Particularly is it bitter against the militant, conscious section of the workers. Mr. Berger and his company cannot revive the corpse. The socialist party is declining in membership, according to the official admission of its national committees. Its best days are gone. Its remaining days are few—even as a skeleton organization of old, retired radicals.

REPRESENTATIVE of the war, state and navy departments, in addressing the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Washington the other day, let the cat out of the bag. They told the whole truth about the scheme of peace compacts now being pushed by agents of American imperialism. The secretary of war, Davis, and Admiral Scammon bluntly told the bourgeois congregation of women, that preparation comes above peace pacts. They said that "moderate preparedness" is a better guarantee against war than even the peace compacts.

Here we have the kernel of the whole question. We have maintained that the more the bourgeoisie talk about peace treaties and peace conferences—the more they are actually at work laying the basis for impending imperialist war. These gentlemen, representing the three arms of American capitalist aggression, told the facts as they are. They admitted the "immitations" of the brain peace plan much more than one would expect them to admit in the face of the present efforts of American imperialism to have a special treaty with France in order to separate it from Great Britain.

But these henchmen of Wall Street also have a sense of humor. For instance the Secretary of War Davis said that the military men are the last ones in the world to want war. Their object "is to restore peace when it has been lost. Their whole purpose is to end war as rapidly and as quickly and as effectively as possible." Now we have it.

There is a real division of labor amongst the imperialists. The bankers and manufacturers are the ones who lose the peace conditions. They are the ones whose interests in clash with the class interests of other imperialist powers bring about war. The technicians, the engineers, the scientific managers, all these men, they are the ones who do the dirty work in the laboratories. That is, not the real dirty work yet. The dirty work of killing and being killed is left to the workers and not to the Davises and the Wilburs or the Morgans.

Certainly, the exploiters want to restore peace as speedily as possible. But the workers are the ones who pay the price. That is why the restoration of peace often is cheaper for the capitalists. Mr. Davis and his cohorts forgot however, that the workers also are learning something from the art and disasters of war. They are learning that the only way to end an imperialist war is to turn it into a civil war and overthrow the capitalist system and the imperialist clique which is responsible for the imperialist wars which murder millions of workers.

—JAY LOVESTONE.